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Genscher at the UN woos Thirld World

...west Zeitung

...of the most important talents ...Foreign Minister Hans-Die... Genscher has is the skill with ...he is able to adjust to important ...numbers.

...most important opposite numbers ...at this year's UN General As... were the Third World group.

...may be at odds with each other ...the Third World countries are still ...to vote as a bloc at the United ...when their principles, interests ...claims are at stake.

...UN is indeed the only scenario ...the world's poor and hungry ...any chance of scoring against the ...and satiated.

...current General Assembly is even ...overshadowed by the Third World ...its predecessors in that a North-...summit conference of all coun-...associated with aid to the Third

IN THIS ISSUE

...is to be held in Cancun, Mexico, ...October.

...success or failure of the Mexico ...mit will be decided to a large extent ...United Nations General Assembly ...New York.

...it was hardly surprising that US ...tary of State Haig dealt in his ...to the General Assembly mainly ...development aid and Third World ...blems.

...'s Herr Genscher was even kee-...or so it seemed, to cast himself in ...role of partner to tve Third World ...to act as a mediator and sound a ...ing note on their behalf in the ...tion of the great powers.

...warning that heightened East-...tension was at the South's expense ...certainly telling. An increase in tension means a further turn in the screw of the arms race, leading in turn to development aid cuts.

Yet if there is to be lasting worldwide peace stable economic and social development must be ensured in the Third World.

Herr Genscher's proposals for global nutrition and energy strategies have at least ensured that Bonn has a position it can adopt at the Cancun conference.

He also said the nations of Central America ought to be able to decide their own destinies free of outside intervention either direct or indirect.

This earned him a fund of good will among Third World delegates and it would have been gratifying if he had been able to make this demand at the General Assembly on behalf of the entire German people.

Instead, world opinion was told that intra-German ties must not be allowed to impose an additional burden on East-West relations and that Bonn called for closer cooperation between the two German states.

The Wall that separated the Germans would not last, the UN was told, and Herr Honecker, the East German leader, will have noted Bonn's bid.

Herr Genscher still has hopes of intra-German ties and paved the way assiduously for his New York talks with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Despite the forthcoming visit to Bonn by Mr Brezhnev he nonetheless saw fit to go through the diplomatic routine of warning the Soviet Union not to intervene in Poland.

He did so indirectly, however, with a reference to the Helsinki accords, the Soviet Union having been one of the countries that signed the CSCE Final Act.

His call on Mr Haig and Mr Gromyko to make their New York talks the starting-point for disarmament negotiations was more than mere routine.

Germany is not alone in placing great hopes in these talks; so does the world as a whole.

After Mr Haig's visit to West Berlin it would have been understandable if there had been doubts in the United States as to Bonn's attitude towards the talks.

Herr Genscher was happily able to clarify matters, so Mr Haig was able to confer with Mr Gromyko secure in the knowledge that Bonn was as staunch an ally as ever.

Germany, he said, could be relied on. This too will have impressed the Third World and can only have improved Bonn's position at the North-South summit.

Hans Wolff

(Nordwest Zeitung, 24 September 1981)



US Secretary of State Haig and Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met here in New York, where they both addressed the UN General Assembly (Photo: dpa)



Superpowers to talk at long last

The dialogue between the superpowers, hoped for, doubted and conjured, has finally begun. Bonn is not alone in feeling able to breathe a sigh of relief.

It can pride itself on having been partly responsible by virtue of its persistent pressure on both Washington and Moscow to start talking.

The Bonn government was increasingly under pressure itself to urge the superpowers to negotiate; it even found itself in deep domestic water on this score.

The announcement of a date on which negotiations are to begin will not in itself end the pressure on Bonn, but it has taken some of the wind out of its critics' sails.

But Mr Haig and Mr Gromyko obviously got down to some intensive talking in New York, so it seems reasonable to infer that the two sides are serious enough in their desire to negotiate.

The agenda on which talks are to be held in Geneva remains a difficult one, so inevitable delays and possible setbacks must not necessarily be attributed to tactical moves.

There will be no lack of tactical moves nonetheless, just as there will be a full propaganda accompaniment, but both sides are under pressure.

Pressure is exerted by the realisation that a failure of the Geneva talks would mean yet another turn in the screw of the spiralling arms race.

Maybe there will be a turning-point from mere arms limitation to controlled and genuine disarmament. But it is still early days and far too soon to do more than hope.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 September 1981)



Lambsdorff meets Tikhonov in Moscow

Economic Affairs Minister Otto Lambsdorff headed a Bonn delegation in Moscow for trade talks. Count Lambsdorff, left, is seen with Soviet Premier Nikolai Tikhonov, right, and interpreter. (Photo: dpa)

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Missile talks must get down to brass tacks

Home affairs seem to have preoccupied everyone for months. Budget cuts and economic problems, coalition crises, Cabinet reshuffles and new governments have held pride of place in the West.

In the East Bloc all eyes have been on Poland as it walked the tightrope between renewal, inability to govern and Soviet intervention.

But world affairs, ignored for nearly a year, have now come back into their own with the meeting between Mr Haig and Mr Gromyko in New York.

The meeting between the US Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister marked the beginning of a new spate of international activity.

This is not to say there have been no contacts whatever between Moscow and Washington lately, but the point is that the US and Soviet leaders have now taken up the thread.

They intend to sustain the momentum with a superpower meeting in Geneva at the end of November to discuss limitation or reduction of medium-range missile potential in Europe.

Much is at stake. First, US-Soviet ties must be thawed out of the deep freeze they went into two years ago, even before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Mr Reagan's victory in the US Presidential polls.

President Reagan, let it be remembered, is a man who thinks first of armament, then of disarmament and arms control.

Given that superpower rivalry remains the keynote of US-Soviet ties, is confrontation to be the only yardstick or is cooperation to be given a chance?

Collision or collaboration is the question for ties between Europe and America too. Can Nato sustain and carry out its December 1979 twofold resolution?

The first leg of this resolution was missile modernisation, the decision to station 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to redress the deterrent balance and offset the advantage the Soviet Union has established since 1976.

This advantage consists of a total so far of 256 SS-20 missiles deployed, two thirds of which are aimed at targets in Western Europe.

The second leg of the Nato resolution was to offer at the same time to negotiate with Moscow on Eurostrategic arms limitation with a view to enabling Nato to dispense wholly or in part with the arms modernisation programme,

Eventually, the progress of these missile talks will profoundly affect West German domestic affairs. Opposition to the Nato decision is strong and could grow even stronger.

The missile modernisation aspect of the resolution is based on a logic that is not immediately apparent; many experts can pick holes in it more easily than they can pinpoint a convincing connection.

Its justification lies largely in the process of negotiations, as Helmut Schmidt sensed when nailing his colours to the mast.

"I could not bear the further responsibility of office," he said, "if either part of the Nato resolution were to be scrapped."

So the progress of negotiations could determine whether or not, in a year's time, Herr Schmidt is still at the helm in Bonn.

With so much at stake it is surprising so little public attention has been paid to the aims and agenda of the medium-range missile talks.

Nato's diplomatic and military machinery has not made much headway with its preparations either. Above all, Bonn's ideas are still only vague in outline.

This is surprising inasmuch as it was Chancellor Schmidt who, in his 1977 London speech, laid the groundwork for the missile modernisation decision on which he has banked his political future.

It is also disconcerting to be told in Washington how strange it is that Bonn seems to have no ideas on the subject at present.

Above all, this failure to frame ideas on the Nato resolution is incomprehensible. The domestic tension to which the issue gave rise in Germany ought to have taught all concerned the crucial importance of debate.

The gap between expertocracy and democracy must, one would have thought, have to be bridged by thorough and frank discussion if expert opinions are to carry conviction and not merely polarise public opinion into pros and contras.

But how is Bonn's interest in missile talks best defined? What concept should be drawn up for submission to Nato?

The first target, relating to arms control, is the need for both sides' medium-range missile potential to be reduced to as low a level as possible.

The second, arising from domestic policy considerations, is that Bonn must be keen to gain some idea whether the talks hold any promise of success or seem doomed to failure.

Ideally, the outlook would be clear in time for the Social Democrats' party conference next spring. It would certain-



ly need to be so before the end of 1983, when the new missiles are due for deployment.

This forces Bonn's hand. It must decide soon on how it proposes to approach the negotiations: with either a lengthy discussion on principles or prompt and specific proposals.

Nato drew up a catalogue of principles in December 1979; it has since been honed to a tee.

Talks are to be held only on explicitly nuclear weapons, not on weapons that can be fitted out with both conventional and nuclear warheads.

The nuclear weapons of countries other than the United States and the Soviet Union (Britain and France, for instance) are not to be included.

All arrangements reached must be verifiable.

Developments in other weapons sectors (such as Soviet short-haul missiles) must not prejudice the outcome of negotiations.

The missile modernisation talks must be linked with the Salt process.

These points are all well and good, but is there any point in discussing them for months or years with the Soviet Union?

By the same token, what good would be gained by embarking on a difficult data discussion? Endless dispute would probably be the only result.

Soviet ambassador Semyonov provided a foretaste in Bonn with the memorandum on the balance of Eurostrategic power he submitted.

It no longer mentioned the 400 Poseidon warheads the Nato supreme commander in Europe has at his disposal from the US submarine arsenal.

The Soviet memorandum concluded, incidentally, that in the medium range East and West were roughly level-pegging with about 1,000 weapons carriers.

Bonn pundits had no difficulty in dismissing this equation as wrong. Many a Western weapons system was unfairly added, while many an Eastern weapons system was unfairly ignored.

US experts had previously estimated that if the same yardsticks were applied on both sides the ratio would be 1,000 to 3,500 in the East Bloc's favour.

Bonn experts arrive at a ratio of 859 to 2,375, but to start arguing along these lines is to waste years, as the Vienna MBFR talks have shown.

Getting bogged down in endless minutiae could well try the patience of Western negotiators and pull the rug, politically and psychologically speaking, from under negotiations.

It would be better to make specific proposals to the Soviet leaders. If they were to reject them, at least it would then be clear who was to blame for the failure of talks and the implementation of the missile modernisation programme.

What form could a specific offer take? William Hyland, who was Dr Kissinger's Salt expert, has suggested proposing to the Soviet Union scaling down the SS-20 programme to 65 launcher vehicles by 1983.

In the number of warheads deployed this, he estimates, would roughly correspond to the Pershing 1s and 2s stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Longer-range and Cruise missiles could then, Mr Hyland suggests, be dealt with as part of Salt 3.

Numerical considerations are not the sole factor; technical weapon characteristics must also be borne in mind.

Why should one not offer as part of the deal the extended-range Pershing 2a (with one instead of two rocket stages) in return for a reduction in the number of SS-20 warheads or an agreement to forgo their mobility?

Why not include geography and offer to ship back to America one missile modernisation weapons system per Soviet SS-20 that is withdrawn to the Far East?

Or maybe one should instead consider transferring Western missiles to freighters, floating arsenals as it were, from which they could be redeployed in Europe in the same time it took the Soviet Union to redeploy SS-20s from Siberia?

This is surely the context in which to consider stationing nuclear missiles at sea.

All these proposals would entail difficulties. Some of the Soviet missiles would need to be scrapped. Warheads must be counted, not launcher vehicles.

As Henry Kissinger put it: "Warheads are what hit you, not launcher vehicles."

British and French nuclear weapons may not be subject to negotiation but they would have to be included in calculations.

Initially agreement would be limited to the new weapons, but at a later stage

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US opinion reassured

The press attaché at the G[...] embassy in Washington ha[...] work cut out handling enquiries [...] the Heidelberg bid to assassinate G[...] ral Kroesen, C-in-C of the US Ar[...] Europe.

Journalists from leading Am[...] newspapers and magazines bomb[...] him with queries as to why all hel[...] denly seemed to have broken loo[...] the Federal Republic.

He patiently explained to calle[...] there could be no question of a[...] anti-American uproar in Germ[...] was merely a small group of extr[...] trying to capitalise on criticism [...] number of US decisions.

The rejection of urban guerrilla [...] and attacks on US installations and [...] sonnel uniformly voiced by Bonn p[...] cians and the German mass media [...] flected the views of an overwhelm[...] majority of the German public.

Germans remained firmly in favo[...] Nato and continued to hold the U[...] States in high esteem as a reliable [...] rantor of Western security.

The German Information Centr[...] New York which is also run by [...] Bonn Foreign Office, wondered wh[...] it ought not to rejig its public rela[...] work completely.

The time seemed to have come to [...] plain in greater detail to the recip[...] of its twice-weekly press release [...] negligible anti-American sentiment [...] ly was in Germany.

Twice a week the GIC mails [...] press releases to the *editorial off[...]* the US media, to politicians, unive[...] businessmen and the more than [...] German-language radio stations in [...] United States.

They are intended to promote [...] interest in political, economic and cu[...] ral events in the Federal Republic [...] Germany and to foster understanding [...] views and developments on the ot[...] side of the Atlantic.

Off the record German diplomats [...] the United States admit to beginning [...] be worried about the latest events in [...] Federal Republic.

Some are worried the terrorists wi[...] grist to the mill of US politicians w[...] argue that America's allies are ungra[...] and deserve less consideration in [...] context of US foreign and security p[...] cy. Others see as a danger the possib[...] that Bonn politicians may feel th[...] bound by loyalty to the North Atla[...] pact no longer to voice in public w[...] might well be justified criticism of [...] policies.

But diplomats feel German-Ame[...] ties have yet to sustain irreparable d[...] age. *Peter W. Schroed[...]*

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 18 September 1[...])

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[...]ME AFFAIRS

Bonn coalition weathers budget debate but more difficulties lie ahead

[...] Bundestag budget debate [...] Minister Hans Matthöfer said: [...] ate has shown that the coalition [...] in better shape that you might [...] ght."

[...] was every indication the coalition [...] back on a sound footing. But [...] lems were far from over. They [...] summarised as follows.

[...] the budget is not yet final and [...] goes on.

[...] the neutralism and anti-Ame[...] debate has taken a dangerous [...] for the coalition due to the ter[...] acks and the Berlin riots.

[...] the state legislature elections [...] could well send out new shock [...] the Bonn coalition.

[...] udget debate did not turn into a [...] for the Opposition. This was [...] much due to the speeches of [...] SU politicians and to their not [...] g a genuine alternative. The [...] s were not bad at all, and the [...] presented in them was tolerable. [...] Opposition foundered on the ex[...] as it itself had engendered. The [...] concept failed to materialise and [...] this that finally proved the [...] ing block. The breeches the Op[...] n had tailored for itself were sim[...] o big.

[...] coalition parties pressed their ad[...] ge, having often themselves been [...] similar situation, and understand[...] *gloated* over the conservatives' [...] – their contradictory state[...] and their decision-making proc[...] arked by numerous slips.

[...] end, the coalition partners con[...] that they, too, had at times found [...] es in a bit of a mess.

[...] coalition could well be magnani[...] since there has been little oppor[...] in the current legislative period to [...] such high-mindedness, nor is [...] opportunity likely to recur.

[...] debate was probably the most [...] s phase in the coalition's deci[...] king processes in connection [...] 1982 budget.

[...] budget is unlikely to remain un[...] come next spring. All concern[...] se this and it is this that poses [...] s for both camps.

[...] Opposition has already, somewhat [...] ally, announced that its actions in [...] undesrat and the Bundestag will be [...] ated but not necessarily uniform [...] s the special interests of the [...] must be given sufficient scope.

[...] re is nothing unusual about this, [...] soon as differences become obvi[...] he Opposition will be accused of [...] cohesion and leadership.

[...] the coalition, the problem will lie [...] fact that its package will be re[...] ed in the Bundesrat to the point [...] it will coincide even more with [...] ishes of the FDP and the business [...] unity, which will not exactly make [...] acceptable to the SPD.

[...] oreover, there is every possibility [...] the Opposition's veto (as for in[...] on the child allowance issue) or [...] ng unemployment will open up a [...] hole in the budget.

[...] ough this can then partly be blam[...] on the Opposition, it will be up to [...] coalition to plug the hole.

[...] will take a great deal of discipline [...] the part of the coalition parties to repair the budget without engaging in new dangerous squabbles.

Notwithstanding the friendliness with which the coalition partners treated each other in the debate, the basic positions remain near irreconcilable.

The SPD's contention that the CDU/CSU wants to put the budget back on its feet at the expense of the low earners was in fact a warning to the FDP.

Free Democrat Count Lambsdorff's request to "stop accusing each other of dismantling our social net" was directed primarily at the SPD.

There is even more tension in store when one thinks a bit further than the 1982 budget. For Lambsdorff and Genscher (and for the Chancellor and his Finance Minister), the budget is a "step in the right direction"; but it is not the end of the road which the SPD has in any event only reluctantly taken.

As for the employment programme which the SPD has been demanding without saying what it is to entail, the hurdles erected by Count Lambsdorff are virtually insurmountable.

He has made it quite clear that it is not to be financed through taxes or additional borrowing.

Even disregarding security problems and the growing number of jobless, it is easy to predict that there are hard times and decisions in store for the coalition.

Why should the 1983 budget be easier to draft than that for 1982? Can the government slash its defence budget still further without endangering Nato objectives?

The 1982 cutbacks are said to be an exception. So what about 1983? Must the defence budget then be boosted again?

The budget is likely to prove a constant source of conflict within the coalition, but another major problem has arisen with the debate on such terms as neutralism and anti-Americanism.

The roots in Berlin, which Helmut Kohl has demagogically linked with "current conditions," and the terrorist attacks on American military personnel and installations have put the coalition parties in a difficult position.

It is further aggravated by CDU leader Helmut Kohl's statement that these events have damaged the country's political standing and that the Chancellor and his Foreign Minister agree with this view.

Bonn's policy to exert its influence in bringing about successful arms limitation negotiations while firmly rooted in the Nato is not made any easier by the constant accusation of neutralism and anti-Americanism.

Its stand is becoming more difficult in both Washington and Moscow, though for different reasons.

Kohl's words of "a popular front against the United States" can of course be rebutted with indignation, saying that this is nothing but a rehash of the old "pro-Moscow party" campaign.

Yet the CDU/CSU has succeeded in changing the dangerous antonyms "missile party — peace party" into the more promising coinage "anti-Americanism-neutralism — loyalty to the alliance".

Neither SPD nor FDP can forbid the peace demonstrations, nor can they punish participation in them by party expulsion. The party executives will have to distance themselves from the aims and methods of these demonstrations and condemn all excesses.

Such a complicated line of argument, which was intimated in the debate, will have a tough stand against the massive accusation levelled by the Opposition.

Both government parties find themselves on the defensive, and this could have a detrimental effect on the overall political constellation in which the coalition has to act and weather elections to the state legislatures.

The 1982 state elections (Hamburg and Lower Saxony in the early summer and Hesse and Bavaria in the autumn) were not mentioned in the Bundestag debate. But there was much talk of them in the corridors.

What is at stake is not only whether the conservatives will manage to get a blocking majority in the Bundesrat but also the future of the Bonn coalition.

Poor SPD election results and the possibility of disastrous results for the FDP, it being still uncertain whether the Liberals will manage to return to the Hamburg and Lower Saxony legislatures, would be anything but conducive to the coalition's scope of action in Bonn.

If there is anything that motivates the FDP's actions it is fear for survival.

In all likelihood it will not be the SPD party congress in Munich next April that proves the decisive date for the coalition. The Chancellor is unlikely to be confronted with insoluble tasks in matters of security policy.

The decisive element will be a combination of difficulties with which the coalition will have to deal.

To put it bluntly, nobody knows which straw will break the camel's back or whether the camel will manage to trot along until the end of this legislative period. *Rolf Zundel*

(Die Zeit, 25 September 1981)

Opposition bides its time

The budget debate in the Bundestag served as an indicator of the soundness of the coalition, the Opposition's prospects and the problems the government will be faced with in the near future.

Following the disputes that shook the coalition while the budget was being drafted, the Bundestag debate made it clear that the SPD/FDP alliance has become more stable again.

During the two-day debate the coalition partners closed ranks in defending the budget they had decided on two weeks earlier in a fierce tug-of-war.

The FDP showered praise on Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer (SPD) and heaped criticism on the Opposition's counter-proposals.

Of course, the Opposition conservatives made it easy for the liberals to criticise them since the programme they presented as an alternative was too half-hearted and indecisive.

Yet it was sweeping enough to be interpreted as a sign of conservative intentions to make the man-in-the-street bear the brunt of austerity measures.

It is, however, unrealistic to assume that a more courageous Opposition programme would have swayed the FDP in favour of the conservatives. The die was cast once the coalition parties agreed on a compromise.

The CDU/CSU made it clear during the parliamentary debate that it has relinquished hopes of a swift change of government.

Opposition spokesmen, above all CDU leader Helmut Kohl, did not even attempt to build a bridge to the FDP.

Whenever Opposition speakers attacked the government for its excessive borrowing and the inadequacy of its austerity programme they included the Liberals.

What's more, the CDU/CSU accused the FDP of having betrayed its own principles by joining forces with the Social Democrats.

The fact that this criticism was spearheaded by Helmut Kohl himself makes it obvious that he has learned from his own past experience.

After 1976 he encouraged hopes among his fellow party members that the FDP would change sides. The disappointment that ensued when this failed to materialise was bitter.

Today, Helmut Kohl might secretly hope that the Liberals will switch horses but he does not encourage such hopes among his party friends.

His tough stance was probably also intended to dispel all doubts in his own party as to his leadership qualities. Such doubts had arisen in the course of the discussion among CDU/CSU leaders as to an alternative austerity programme.

It now appears that Kohl has managed to gain ground again, and no matter how one assesses his competence on specific issues he is clearly the undisputed leader of the Opposition.

The solidarity avowals within the coalition and the Opposition's realistic assessment of its own chances must, however, not be interpreted to the effect that the Social-Liberal alliance is once more as firm as if the dispute over the budget had never happened.

The speeches of the Chancellor and the Finance Minister before the Bundestag sounded like exhortations to their own party to go along with the budget — a budget that goes against the grain for many Social Democrats and, of course, the trade unions.

Seen in this light, it is not surprising that the Chancellor stressed his adherence to Social Democratic principles and reminded his fellow party members that the times in general are so bad as to make governments topple all around us.

But the debate also showed where the dangers lie for the Chancellor and his SPD.

The Liberals made it quite clear that they regard the 1982 austerity budget as the beginning of putting the budget back on its feet for good and not only for the moment.

There was no overlooking the fact that the 1982 budget, which appears to

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■ HOUSING RIOTS

Squatters risk backlash after streetfighting

Rioting broke out in 20 German cities one night late last month following the death of a man during a police operation to clear squatters from houses in West Berlin. Nationwide more than 100 policemen were injured and many demonstrators arrested.

The atmosphere is so heavy with emotion that rational discussion with squatters can be ruled out. Criticism levelled at housing policies does have justification and should be talked about.

But it is not possible so long as any attempt faces domination by the mob.

Many people who could have spoken out have withdrawn because they do not want to be seen as supporters of violence.

Politicians who are prepared to seek democratic solutions are also keeping quiet because of the fear of losing votes.

There is one thing the rioters and looters in West Berlin should know: what happened there and in other cities will rouse the rest of the community so much that there will be a call for the authorities to get tough.

There will be a call for a backlash to show just who does control the streets.

The troublemakers should know that they can't provoke the state indefinitely without paying the penalty.

The counterblow is bound to come: and when it does, the brunt must be borne by those who have closed their minds to reasonable arguments and disregarded all warnings.

Public attention is now riveted on the devastation, the looting and burning and the pitched battles with the police in West Berlin and other German cities.

Yet discussion is necessary to find out how Bonn, the *Länder* or the municipalities are to tackle the problem.

Despite severe housing problems in Berlin and other cities, it is the state that frequently permits housing to fall into disrepair.

State involvement in private property as laid down in the Constitution is not enough to permit direct intervention.

This relevant provision should be invested with the same legal weight as that governing dispossession.

The state is quick to dispossess obstinate property owners, if necessary by court order, on the grounds of benefitting the public.

And if trespassing is worthy of prosecution then the same must apply to the willful destruction of housing by letting it to fall into disrepair.

Things would be different today if legislators had made an effort to remedy this situation, if they had come up with laws to end to housing speculation.

If this had happened, we would have been spared those ill-thought-out arguments by which the right to opposition as laid down in Article 20 of the Constitution is invoked to justify squatting and the acquisition of property at zero cost.

Those who promulgate such arguments are evidently unaware that the only legitimacy of their violation of the law lies in the signalling effect this has. Those who accept this fact must also be prepared to restore the rule of law.

There have been a number of proposals, such as that by Bremen's Social Affairs Senator Henning Scherf who advocates allowing young people to use untenanted housing, as is already practised in some places.

But this can only be implemented on a national scale if non-violence becomes the hallmark of the squatters.

As long as politicians fear the loss of votes in their constituencies should they pick up the cudgels on behalf of controversial demands of other groupings no new conflict-settling mechanisms can be tested.

The question is: would Berlin's Interior Senator Heinrich Lummer really have been in a position to have the police clear the houses occupied by squatters had this not been preceded by weeks of rioting in Berlin? Hardly!

Roderich Reifenrath

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 September 1981)

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no-one need fear including other forward-based systems.

At a third stage the missiles modernisation talks would, in any case, have to form part of the Salt process inasmuch as approximate parity cannot be reached regionally but only in a worldwide, overall strategic context.

Many other features will also need considering, such as a ban on further modernisation, the necessities and possibilities of verification and the role of older missile systems.

So will the American idea of arms control negotiations being linked to Soviet good conduct all over the world (this linkage would only be approved by Europeans in respect of Soviet intervention in Poland).

But these are mere details. What matters first and foremost is for politicians to get down to brass tacks before experts commit themselves to concepts that are politically out of the question.

Theo Sommer

(Die Zeit, 25 September 1981)

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make sense with its four-per-cent rise in spending and DM26bn in new borrowing, is fraught with risks.

Unemployment will be greater and more costly than assumed, and the defence budget is shaky.

The credits to Poland will cost Bonn more than anticipated and EEC spending has also been seen in a too optimistic light.

Moreover, growing unemployment will bolster the position of those who call for counter-measures.

The Liberals have announced that they will put forward proposals to improve the employment situation, which means that they will not content themselves with merely opposing such measures, as they have done up to now; but their proposals will not go along with Social Democratic ideas on the subject.

Even so, the FDP has intimated that it is prepared to reach a compromise on this issue; and this, too, makes it unlikely that the coalition will founder on budgetary issues.

So all that remains for the Opposition is the small hope that the SPD will refuse to go along with the Chancellor on the Nato revamping decision and the somewhat more promising hope that an election victory in Hesse will give the CDU/CSU a two-thirds majority in the Bundesrat that could incapacitate the present Bonn government.

Thomas Löffelholz

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 19 September 1981)

Black Tuesday: will it be the first of many?

West Berlin's "Black Tuesday" and the headlines about the tragic death of 18-year-old Klaus Jürgen Rattay were taken as a welcome signal for further rioting and looting in West Berlin and other German cities.

This can no longer be explained by dissatisfaction with the state and a puberty-induced protest mentality. Nor can it be explained by the housing shortage and the ragged ideals of a world no longer intact.

What these young people want is terror and destruction.

Let us not fool ourselves. Those who attack banks, department stores and police stations and are trying to kindle an atmosphere of civil war and have intended exactly this from the very beginning. They don't want to redress shortcomings but to destroy our entire system.

The question now is whether they will succeed in attracting those young protesters and squatters who have hitherto aired their disenchantment peacefully.

Must we now expect the distress over the death of a demonstrator to turn into unbridled hatred? And must we be prepared for the legend of the "blindly flailing police force" to be picked up by others now that there is a victim to be mourned?

In any event, leaflets have been making the rounds in Berlin since Tuesday, reading: "It's a big city, and there's a lot to burn down."

There can be no doubt that some rabblerousers now hope that they will have an easy time turning squatters into arsonists.

It is up to the politicians to prevent this at any cost. This means sticking to the road they embarked on — a road of dialogue and give and take if the other side is prepared to go along.

Those who hold that the only thing that can be done in this red hot atmosphere is to make full use of our well trained police force are wrong.

And so are the demagogues who, like ex-Berlin Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel, accuse the Senate of having wantonly ripped the carefully knotted net of non-violence in the quest for common solutions by ordering the police to clear the houses held by squatters at the most inopportune moment.

Exactly the opposite is true. There have been many offers of talks and the squatters were offered alternative housing. Moreover, the police action against them was announced in good time.

And if we now apportion blame out of hand — even before the circumstances that led to the death of Klaus Jürgen Rattay have been fully clarified — and engage in party wrangling, we build up the very enemy images our violent demonstrators are looking for. If we do all this, we will really have something to worry about.

Bernd Stadelmann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 24 September 1981)

We must ke[ep] on talkin[g]

The lack of delicacy show[n] West Berlin Interior Senato[r] rich Lummer, was a contributi[on] towards the outbreak of violen[ce] city.

He alone is not to blame, b[ut] long been known that certain [...] the squatter movement were w[...] a trial of strength with the sen[ate].

Demonstrations during Se[cretary of] State Haig's visit to Berlin sho[uld have] served as a warning.

In this situation, Lummer's [...] to the squatters forced him to [...] success. He disregarded warn[ings and] sought the confrontation.

The conflict reached boiling [...] when Herr Lummer gave a pr[ess] press conference in one of the [...] that had been cleared of squatters.

There can be no doubt that [...] moval of the squatters from the [...] was legal. There was also pro[...] renovation work would start [...] ately. And the squatters were [...] alternative quarters.

In addition the police action ha[d been] announced well beforehand.

Despite this, West Berlin's [...] Richard von Weizsäcker, ends h[is] 100 days in office faced with a h[...] rubble.

Herr von Weizsäcker's is a mi[...] administration and has a hard [...] time in any case.

The question is whether the [...] ever had to take place.

Von Weizsäcker, just like hi[s] predecessor, Hans-Jochen Vogel [...] ited the squatter problem [...] office.

But unlike Weizsäcker, Vogel [...] his short term of office succeeded [...] fusing the situation by common [...] and his administration's willingne[ss to] talk it out with the squatters.

As a result, the formerly imp[...] squatters were separated into wh[eat and] chaff: those who wanted to draw [atten]tion to a social shortcoming — an[d this] is putting it mildly in face of the [...] untenanted houses in Berlin — [and] those who were hellbent on rioting [for] its own sake.

It was in keeping with Richard [von] Weizsäcker's liberal reputation to [have] adopted his predecessor's line, [...] initially — a line which he reaffi[rmed in] a number of public statements.

So von Weizsäcker's liberal [...] would have remained intact if it ha[d not] been for his Interior Senator, He[inrich] Lummer, a right-wing hardliner.

The appointment was promp[ted by] internal party considerations.

He should have known better [...] Lummer has rubbed Berliners the [wrong] way for a long time.

The violent elements who w[...] any demonstration whether they [...] themselves with its aims or not w[ere de]lighted about Lummer's press co[nference] as a pretext for rioting. They had [...] way and it is clear that Senator L[ummer] deserves the blame that has been [...] on him.

The past has demonstrated that [...] ing can be achieved in West Berlin [...] muscle flexing — even if this is do[ne in] the name of justice.

The petrified structures of the [...] can only be softened and change[d by] tedious dialogue.

But the tragic death of a young [...] in the course of the riots seems [to have] barred this approach. *Heinz V[...]*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 Septem[ber 1981])

INTERVIEW

Terrorists in no way reflect general feeling of German people — Kroesen

[Gene]ral Frederick J. Kroesen, C-in-C of [the] US Army in Europe, had a narrow [escape] when his car was shelled by [Germ]an urban guerrilla terrorists in [Heide]lberg. He is interviewed by Rüdi[ger] Moniac of Die Welt. This is a [verba]tim transcript, slightly abridged.

[Q:] General Kroesen, you as the head [of] the US forces in Germany, your [men] and their families are experiencing [a hos]t country at odds with itself. A [subs]tantial majority of Germans support [the] US military presence; a small min[ority] oppose it, even endorsing the use [of for]ce against US installations and per[son]nel. How do Americans feel about [Germ]ans right now?

[A:] The American soldiers over here [are] treated almost always with respect [and] with gratitude by the German peo[ple] for their presence because they deal [with] the majority.

But they also feel in some cases and [res]ent that element of the German po[pul]ation which is not happy to have [the]m here or which finds fault with [the]ir presence.

We on occasion experience the *Gast[haus]* owner who prevents American [...] and will not serve Americans in [h]is establishment. We are conscious of the protests that are made and that element of the German population which thinks they would be more secure if we were not present.

But I think on the whole the American Army recognises that the last 36 [year]s of peace, while we can't claim [cred]it for the fact that there has been [no] war, we can look with satisfaction to [th]e fact that there has been no war [wh]ile we have been here.

And we in general look to the future [an]d say that the next 36 years almost [mu]st have an American presence to [co]ntinue to ensure that there will be de[te]rrence, that there will be peace, that [the]re will be strength that a potential [en]emy will hesitate to challenge.

Q: Do you see any way in which we [a]llies could get to know and under[st]and each other better?

A: I think it would be very presump[tu]ous of me to try to come up with a [bra]nd-new idea that has not been [th]ought of in the last 36 years.

German-American partnership really [be]gan about 1947 when Americans re[co]gnised that the conquests of World War II were over, that the rebuilding of Western Europe was important and that [th]e German contribution to that rebuild[ing] was absolutely essential.

And we have had many great thinkers [an]d many innovators over that period of [ti]me who have determined the course of German-American relations, the development of partnership, and I don't have [an]y grand ideas for doing it better.

I only say that continuing attention [an]d a continuing interest by the people [o]f both nations in that partnership is [ter]ribly important and one that deserves [th]e continuing support of both of our peoples.

Q: There are many Germans who [he]lp to make American soldiers' everyday lives here more pleasant. Even so, what negative experiences have you yourself had?

A: Well, of course, personally I have [n]ot had negative occurrences, but I [k]now that American soldiers do. Let me be very honest in saying that I know that American soldiers do things that bring upon themselves this negative reaction by German people.

When I spoke earlier of the *Gasthaus* owner who has denied entry to an American soldier I recognise that he perhaps has had problems with American soldiers in the past and he is exercising his right to restrict their presence.

But I do hope that the Germans recognise we are individuals also, that one soldier making trouble is not an indication that all soldiers make trouble.

When one property owner who rents his house to an American has trouble because of of the treatment, the lack of care for his property that is given by that family, I hope he will not say that all Americans are bound to do the same thing.

We are individuals. We have difficulty in controlling every soldier, every family, and most of the negative actions that I have seen have an explanation which I hope will not be translated into a condemnation of soldiers as a whole or of families as a whole.

Because I spend some time in the opposite direction, trying to ensure that soldiers do not condemn Germans as a whole because of the activities of the few, and that few include those who attacked me on 15 September.

Q: How high is the combat effectiveness of US forces in Europe?

A: Well I maintain that ever since I have been here and in previous tours of duty that the American Army today is more prepared to go to war than any peacetime army that I have been associated with in 39 years of service.

No-one can guarantee without qualification the reaction of an army to a wartime requirement, but if I had to choose to go to war with one of the armies that I had been in, in peacetime, I would pick the one that we have today because I think it is better equipped than our American Army has been in the past.

I think it is better trained than it has ever been in the past, in peacetime, and I think the quality of the American soldier is very good.

Q: But there has been criticism.

A: We are criticised about the quality of the manpower that enlists in the Army today and many people cite the fact that 35 per cent of those enlisting in the Army cannot make it through their first enlistment of three years.

I tell them one of the reasons for that is because of the standards our Army has, the requirements that are placed upon the soldiers, the training demands that we have for them, and our Army is made up of the 65 per cent who have met that challenge and not the 35 per cent who have not met it.

The fact that we have eliminated 35 per cent should be an indication that we are a high-quality army rather than the reverse.

Q: Allied manoeuvres are currently in progress in the Federal Republic with a strong US participation. What is your estimate of cooperation with the Bundeswehr?

A: In the German exercise *Scharfe Klinge* we have an American brigade which came from the United States, drew its equipment and went to war with the Second German Corps.

In the US Fifth Corps exercise in the north we have a German brigade which is operating as part of that exercise. In each of these exercises we have either a British brigade or a Canadian brigade and we are conducting those operations with the forces that would make up the Central Army Group if we went to war. In both cases of those two field exercises and the third case of the American Seventh Corps command post exercise, in which there is German participation, there is almost no noticeable effect of a German unit being a part of an American division or of an American unit being a part of a German organisation for the exercises.

They operate in a very standard fashion and they operate as though they belonged to each other and we have practised so much that I believe that the word interoperability, which was a challenge for us in the past year, is now automatic.

Q: What are the reasons for the desire of the US forces to move their garrisons closer to the eastern border of the country?

A: The basic problem here, and one that is not well understood by anyone, is that we must invest millions of dollars in refurbishing and renovating the facilities in which the American Army lives and works.

And when we began to plan for that renovation, the improvement of those facilities, we realised that we might as well make that investment in areas in which it makes a contribution to the tactical deployment, to the wartime mission of our military forces.

And so we designed a plan which would in effect move the only major combat force in Nato which is now west of the Rhine to positions and permanent stations east of the Rhine river.

The design that is now called the master restationing plan is one in which we first must provide improved living and working facilities for our army and do it on the east side of the Rhine so that we can move the one major combat force east of the Rhine river.

The underlying requirement to make that investment is not a decision based upon a tactical need for redeployment of the Army closer to the East German and Czech border.

The basic requirement, is to provide facilities in which our army can live and work decently, and we are trying to do those two things simultaneously.

I don't think there is an understanding, certainly not in the public announcements that have been made, that that investment must be made by someone, and since it has to be made it might as well be made in areas in which it contributes towards a better disposition of our forces as well.

Q: The American forces in Germany are being modernised. To what extent?

A: The American Army is modernising itself here. We are introducing the new M1 tank, we are introducing the new M2 infantry fighting vehicle, we are introducing the new Patriot air defence missile.

General Kroesen (Photo: dpa)

We are introducing more than 300 new items of equipment into the army that we have. The bill for this is measured in multimillions of dollars; actually more than \$2bn.

We are at the same time investing ourselves in the improvement of the living and working conditions that we have here in Europe and we are investing well over \$1bn in the next five years in this programme.

And when we ask for additional assistance it's not as though the United States government and the people of our nation are not investing themselves billions of dollars in this force that we have over here in Europe in support of Nato.

We have made, I believe, a long-term commitment to Nato and a long-term commitment to the security of the people of the Federal Republic.

Q: After the assault on you and your wife, sir, what is your personal feeling toward the Germans?

A: The incident that occurred on 15 September had absolutely no effect whatsoever on my feelings for the German people. I recognise terrorism and terrorists and what they are and what they stand for and there is no way in which I would connect their activities with the general feeling and the general attitude of the German population.

Since the incident I have been the recipient of a very heartwarming, a tremendous outpouring of expressions of sympathy and concern by the German people.

Every mail brings dozens of letters and every day has brought telegrams continuously to my home and to my office expressing that concern and sympathy.

I understand that and tell you honestly that there is no thought in my mind that there is any support whatsoever among the German population for the action of these terrorists.

They are people who are cowardly, who fire from ambush, who aim at splash publicity. Unfortunately, they get that kind of publicity. That is news, but in my mind is is no reflection of the general attitude of the German people.

I also would say I don't believe there are any Americans who assume that because of this attack there has been a wave of anti-Americanism that has taken control in Germany or among the German people.

Rüdiger Moniac

(Die Welt, 23 September 1981)

■ FINANCE

Planned budget cuts must go through – Bundesbank

The Bundesbank has urged the Bonn government to stick by its planned budget cuts for 1982.

Any watering down would endanger the consolidating process the economy needs, says a report by the bank.

The report emphasises the success of exports and says the signs are of a rise in private consumer demand.

But it concedes that stagnating growth has led to poorer use of production potential compared with earlier in the year.

The economy had adapted well to structural changes, keeping at bay a much-feared worsening of the situation.

It says fewer employed people is not an adequate explanation for the increase in the jobless rate.

This was primarily due to additional job seekers — especially German and alien juveniles plus an influx of workers from abroad.

The progress in adapting to structural changes must be seen from two angles, the report says.

One is the startling rise in the export volume which has made it more difficult for foreign competitors to encroach further on the German market and, the other, a slight drop in domestic sales.

In addition, the depreciation of the deutschemark has helped exports.

German exporters have been particularly successful to Opec countries, where exports rose by 64 per cent between May and July this year against the same period last year.

The last time such dramatic growth rates were recorded was immediately after the first oil crisis in 1974/75 when the Opec countries recycled their foreign exchange earnings by stepping up imports.

Now, the Federal Republic of Germany is once more benefiting from the expansion of Opec markets, says the report.

But European oil-producing countries such as Britain and Norway have also stepped up their imports from Germany by 13 and 9 per cent respectively.

German exports to the USA grew by 20 per cent.

By the same token, Poland had to curb imports from this country and the Soviet Union showed a certain reticence.

The central bank assumes that exports will continue to act as a locomotive for domestic business as well.

The trend regarding our balance of payments is also seen in a positive light. Deficits have been diminishing for the past four months — another success in the adaptation process.

The report calls on the Bonn government to stick to the volume of cutbacks decided by the cabinet rather than water them down, which would endanger the consolidation process the economy as a whole needs.

It also calls for a continuation of the present anti-inflationary course, saying: "Only if confidence in lasting stability in the Federal Republic of Germany becomes cemented can domestic interest rates be reduced below foreign levels."

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 18 September 1981)

Way to economic salvation

The cure for the economy depends on either spending or not spending. What you believ depends on what school you support.

Conservatives demand that we tighten our belts still further to provide business with generous tax relief.

The others — the "alternative" economists in Bremen whose sympathies lie with the trade unions — want the government to embark on a spending spree of at least DM20bn to boost demand.

The spending would include some perfectly sensible outgoings like piped heating and environment protection. But it would also include less desirable spending, such as hiring of more government staff in a wide range of social institutions.

It is easy to spend money which does not belong to you or your interest group. As a result, the proposals of the "alternatives" and the trade unions boil down to skimming money off the higher income brackets by axing subsidies (the "alternatives" fail to specify the nature of these subsidies), by more stringent checks on tax returns and by a surtax on income tax.

The money collected is to be used for employment programmes still to be worked out in detail.

But what would happen is that the skimming off of money from the business community would take effect immediately whereas employment programmes would involve a long time lag before gripping. In any event, such programmes would in no way change the joblessness this winter.

Other cures that pin their hopes on even more government borrowing are still more disastrous. They would presupose that there are enough people who are prepared to lend money to the state.

But the inclination to do so will drop to zero if another alternative proposal were to be realised and the Bundesbank unilaterally reduced its interest rates.

The risks to the capital market and the exchange rate of the deutschemark can only be shouldered by those who don't have to bear the consequences of their own recipes.

Critics keep censuring the government for its austerity programme in hard times which — or so they say — throttles the economy still further. But a closer look shows that this is not so. After all, the new federal borrowing of DM26.5bn next year is no peanuts.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 September 1981)

Rethink on high US rates

High interest rates in America are now no longer taken as proof of the soundness of Washington's stability policy, but as evidence of helplessness.

Washington now also opposes these high interest rates, and faith in the dollar is waning.

The deutschemark, on the other hand, has regained its old bounce and is generally expected to appreciate.

There is a special attraction to the German currency now because it offers the highest short-term interest rates in real terms except for the Belgian franc).

The tension within the European Monetary System, EMS, will not diminish until the deutschemark has been upvalued against the other currencies in the system.

The French would welcome such a realignment because Paris is reluctant to devalue the franc since this would be seen as a sign that socialist policy has failed.

Bonn, on the other hand, must act soon if it is to abide by the EMS rules of the game because the deutschemark rate against the Ecu has already passed the alarm threshold.

It is therefore easy to predict an exchange rate adjustment within the next four weeks.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 22 September 1981)

Better times coming – but not yet

DIE WELT

Growth will continue declining into next year, according to Kiel Institute for the World Econom[...]

The German recession is here for a while longer, say the econo[...] whose forecasts over the years have [...] more pessimistic than those of other [...]stitutes.

Gross national product would [...] again next year.

This year, they anticipate a drop [...] 1.5 per cent.

This contrasts with the Bonn Econo[...]mic Affairs Ministry, which expects [...] fall between 0 and 1 per cent.

The jobless figure in 1982 will be [...] average of 1.75 million, according [...] Kiel. Bonn, on the other hand, bases [...] budget on an assumed unemployme[nt] figure of 1.4 million.

Inflation is likely to drop to 4 [...] cent (new 6 per cent) because, it [...] thought, the deutschemark will rise.

Exports are also fraught with consi[de]rable risks due to poor economic pros[...]pects abroad, the institute says.

Continued high interest rates in the United States and Germany's still [...] current account deficit are likely to [...]vent any easing up on the [...] squeeze.

Should the assumed upswing at the beginning of 1985 fail to happen, the institute says, there is every likelihood that growing public sector deficits [...] lead to further spending cuts or higher taxes which in turn must dampen demand.

Hans-J. Mahnke

(Die Welt, 19 September 1981)

North-South conferences 'do not help'

An economic research institute has strongly criticised North-South conferences.

The Kiel-based Institute of International Economics says that these meetings, which are intended to help close the gap between poor and rich countries, do not promote redistribution of wealth.

Instead they give priority to a massive redistribution of affluence.

The criticism, written by Juergen B. Donges, refers to the summit meeting this month in Cancun, Mexico, where 22 heads of state and government will deal with the issue.

The writer says that such meetings have always turned economic issues into matters of politics without creating economic growth and employment in developing countries.

Donges says the Third World is unsuccessful in becoming richer because it will not let market forces rule.

Industrial nations' apathy towards Third World problems was not the reason.

Demands of massive redistribution frequently overlooked the fact that despite the industrial world's hefty economic growth since 1950, it has been outstripped by the Third World.

The fact that the growth rates in the per capita income of Third World countries have been lower than in the industrial world is largely due to the population explosion. And this is one thing no New International Economic Order can change.

The author stresses that internal income statistics have always depicted the standard of living as lower than it actually is. This was because many of the goods produced in Third World countries were not offered on a free market and therefore did not enter statistics. As a result, the statistical figures represent only half the actual buying power.

Moreover, the differences in the per capita incomes of the individual Third World nations are much greater than those of their industrial counterparts, which makes the use of averages fallacious.

The different growth rates in the various Third World countries lead the author to the conclusion that Third World nations need not necessarily lag behind.

But whenever autarchy is made the foremost development objective [...] whenever the state takes it upon itself [...] steer investement and production, development slows down.

By the same token, countries that p[in] their hopes on performance and ince[n]tives for the individual develop swiftly.

As a result, Donges interprets the militant stance in the North-South dia[lo]gue which some Third World countries show as a welcome lightning conduct[or] for mistakes in their developm[ent] policies.

A New International Economic Order with the conflicting demands that ha[ve] characterised it so far can therefore [...] improve the position of the Third World.

Instead, the author recommends th[at] the UN development aid target of 0.[...] per cent of GNP, which the industrial nations have promised to honour [...] and again, be implemented at last a[nd] that the heavy commodity price fluctua[...]tions be dampened by compensatory fi[...]nancing.

A New International Economic Or[der] that is politicised and bogged down [...] red tape can neither solve the [...] conflict of interests nor can it serve the interests of the developing countries [...] the way a market-oriented system wo[uld].

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 18 September 1981)

ENERGY

Disposal of nuclear waste threatens future of power industry

[Pro]blems over disposal of waste are [ca]using major headaches in the nuc[lear] power industry.

[Arra]ngements to process the waste, [which] means making it harmless or [stor]ing it properly, still haven't been [worke]d out.

[Acc]ording to one member of the [Bunde]stag, Ulrich Steger (SPD), who is [an en]emy of nuclear power, the industry is under threat not from the protest [move]ment but from the question of [wast]e disposal.

[Th]e latest setbacks:

France has refused to take delivery [of n]uclear waste from German power [stati]ons, in breach of contractual obliga[tions].

German courts have ruled against nuclear waste disposal guidelines [laid] down by the Federal and *Land* governments.

[The] Hesse Economic Affairs Minister [Hein]z-Jürgen Hoffie has ruled against a [prop]osed site for a nuclear fuel reprocess[ing] plant.

Last not least, doubts are growing whether the Gorleben salt deposits [wil]l be suitable as a subterranean storage [facil]ity for radioactive waste.

This has not been the only bad news [...]. Two advanced power reactor con[ce]pts, the fast breeder at Kalkar and the high-temperature reactor at Schmehau[sen], are in grave danger of being scrap[ped for] lack of funds.

[A] more conventional reactor, for the [...] power station at Wyhl, is also in [...]. Construction work has been [halt]ed by a court ruling.

[S]ince 1974 applications for planning [perm]ission have been submitted for [...] proposed nuclear power stations. [Not] one has yet cleared the procedural [...].

[Adv]ocates of nuclear power have al[way]s argued that unless nuclear power [stati]ons are built without delay mankind [wi]ll be heading for a cataclysmic power [blac]kout.

[Th]e lights now look like going out [on n]uclear power instead. If they do, the [indu]stry will have only itself to blame.

[It] has readily, gratefully done what [mano]euvring politicians of all hues have [reco]mmended and taken the second step [befor]e the first.

Fourteen nuclear power stations have [bee]n built along the country's major [river]s with barely a thought spared for [wh]at was to be done with the radioac[tive] waste they produced.

[It] was a case of "Après moi le déluge" [or] the Devil take the hindmost.

Waste disposal as required by the law [is a]s distant a prospect as ever.

[Y]et there is no shortage of waste for [disp]osal. Last year industry, research and [med]icine accounted for 16,000 cubic [met]res of low- and medium-grade ra[dio]active waste.

[Th]is is not particularly dangerous yet the [...] are having difficulty in finding [sui]table disposal locations even for low[-gra]de waste.

The situation is much more serious [wit]h highly radioactive spent nuclear [fue]l from power station reactors. There [is e]ven less prospect of a final resting [pla]ce for this category of nuclear waste.

A power station like Biblis, near [Mann]heim, produces 30 tonnes of ra[dio]active waste a year.

DIE ZEIT

With the current total installed capacity of 10,000 megawatts of nuclear power a year, or 11 per cent of the country's power output, the annual output of lethal radioactive waste amounts to 240 tonnes.

If all the nuclear power stations under construction or envisaged were to be completed and taken into service, this total would nearly treble.

Attempts to solve this nuclear problem have been made for years. Integrated waste disposal — a closed fuel cycle — was to have been the answer.

Fissile material refined from uranium is used as reactor fuel. The spent fuel is put into intermediate storage for a while to cool down.

Then it is sent to a recycling plant for reprocessing. Part of the radioactive waste is converted back into nuclear fuel; the remainder is packed for risk-free long-term storage.

The missing link in this chain, the reprocessing plant, was to have been provided by DWK, the state-owned nuclear fuel reprocessing corporation.

Radioactive waste suitably packed was to be permanently stored in subterranean salt deposits near Gorleben on the Elbe at a point where the river marks the border between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR.

Above ground, alongside the mine shaft, as it were, a nuclear fuel reprocessing facility was to be built to handle 1,500 tonnes a year.

But the nearer the time came for an irrevocable decision to be made, the more vociferously local people raised objections to the scheme.

In the end Ernst Albrecht, the Prime Minister of Lower Saxony, decided not to give it the go-ahead because he felt it would prove too troublesome politically.

The Federal and *Land* governments then decided to go for a less ambitious scheme. The reprocessing facility was to be designed to handle a mere 350 tonnes a year and was not to be built in Gorleben.

Gorleben was to continue as the underground safety locker for contaminated waste, however, and three intermediate storage facilities were to be built for spent fuel rods.

Nuclear power stations were also to set up compact storage bunkers of their own to provide extra intermediate storage capacity.

On this basis the Federal and *Land* governments and the nuclear power industry hoped to have solved the waste disposal problem until the turn of the century.

There seemed to be no immediate problem in any case, since Cogéma, a French government corporation, was under contract to process spent nuclear fuel from German power stations at La Hague until 1985.

But the concept that was designed to provide for all eventualities until the year 2000 came a cropper within weeks.

The findings of initial drilling on the Gorleben site indicate merely that further drilling is needed before we can be sure it is suitable for housing nuclear waste.

The DWK will have to scour the country for a fresh site for its reprocessing plant. It had found a location in northern Hesse which, it felt, met all the official requirements, but Hesse's Economic Affairs Minister, Herr Hoffie, would hear nothing of it.

The French government then told Bonn that La Hague would not be touching nuclear waste from Germany for the time being, and that meant deep trouble soon.

If France really does breach the terms of its contract, nuclear power in Germany would be up against it. With neither any reasonable prospect of fuel reprocessing abroad nor adequate intermediate storage capacity at home the power utilities would eventually have no choice but to shut down their nuclear power stations.

Fuel rods need replacing at Stade next April, for instance. But spent rods can only be stored there if used fuel that is already stockpiled can be shipped elsewhere to make way for them.

They were to have been handled in La Hague, but now Stade may just have to be shut down. Yet Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke, who run Stade nuclear power station, do at least have another possibility.

From 1986 their nuclear waste is to be processed at Windscale in England, so spent fuel rods from Stade might possibly be shipped to Britain ahead of time, as it were.

Could Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk pull a similar rabbit out of the hat for the nuclear waste from Biblis? We shall see, and what is more, we shall see soon.

Fuel rods need replacing at Biblis in a few weeks' time, but an RWE spokesman was not prepared to consider even the possibility of France going back on its commitments.

"We are sure there will be no changes," he said, sounding a defiant note that is typical of the feeling in the industry at present.

"The French have clearly indicated that their ban is only temporary," says Alexander Warrikoff of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Economic Association.

A major nuclear debate is to be held in the French National Assembly in mid-October and the ban on nuclear waste from abroad is merely a gesture towards French parliamentarians.

This, at least, is what German experts feel. It is a serious move but irrelevant in the long term.

There are two reasons why this view is probably accurate. First, France is unlikely to break an international agreement and jeopardise its reputation as a treaty partner withour very good reason.

Second, nuclear fuel reprocessing is very lucrative business. Insiders reckon Cogéma charges expenses plus a handsome 30-per-cent profit margin.

Even so, for the time being nuclear waste disposal in Germany depends on France abiding by its contractual obligations, as Herr Warrikoff readily admits.

If the worst were to come to the worst, be says, although he does not expect it do so for a moment, nuclear power stations in Germany really would have to be shut down.

They would not all have to be shut down at once, but at intervals whenever fuel rods needed replacing.

They would certainly need to do so if they were not allowed to establish compact storage facilities, and a Darmstadt administrative court has ruled against this option.

But both the trade and the Bonn Interior Ministry regard this a temporary obstacle. Ministry officials say the court has totally misinterpreted the regulations.

The waste disposal regulations expressly allow the establishment of compact storage facilities, they say, and the appeals court will reverse the decision.

In Hanover the DWK sounds a similarly confident note on a ruling by an administrative court in Lüneburg.

The Lüneburg court effectively imposed a ban on preparations for one of three intermediate storage facilities currently envisaged.

This, the Hanover-based nuclear waste disposal corporation says, is a mishap that will be set right before long.

Certainly, no-one in the nuclear power business expects there to be a blackout. Why, the industry reasons, should there be a total ban now when, if

Continued on page 9

Costs hit high-temperature reactor project

A nuclear power station at Schmehausen is scheduled to go into service in three years at a cost of DM3bn.

Ten years ago, the projected cost was DM700m, and had it been known then what the final price would be, the planners might well have made another decision.

Schmehausen will have a prototype high-temperature reactor, an advanced design that produces steam as a by-product that can be used to process coal.

It was a widely praised idea and was once hailed as yet another German technological achievement.

The manufacturer may be able to argue that more than half the extra cost has been the result of safety precautions since imposed. That still leaves the other half.

Foreign manufacturers have long abandoned the high temperature reactor design. Bonn alone allowed itself the luxury of retaining two designs over and above the conventional light water reactor.

They were the high temperature and the fast breeder reactor, and a feature they share is cost escalation.

For years Bonn has turned a blind eye to this. It has taken the current need to cut budget spending to make the government think in terms of putting public money to more efficient use.

In this case Bonn's argument rings true. It is that if the power industry feels the new reactor designs are promising, manufacturers ought to be ready to shoulder a greater share of development costs.

For the time being, it seems, the two sides are still playing a poker hand, but manufacturers would do well to realise they can no longer count on ever more money from the taxpayer's pocket.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 22 September 1981)

■ MOTORING

Manufacturers gear themselves for huge battle for the world market

Investment proposals by world motor vehicle manufacturers indicate that the biggest-ever world-scale battle for the car market is about to begin.

Over the next five years, manufacturers in Europe, America and Japan will invest $130bn.

More than half ($75bn) will go towards the American effort to beat off competition from Europe and Japan.

The way things are shaping, European makers might well think again about whether the greater threat comes from East or West.

How German manufacturers view the future can be gauged from the 49th International Motor Show in Frankfurt last month.

Two years ago, the mood of the show was optimistic. The pessimists were drowned out by the sound of those who reckoned that German makers could handle anything, including Japanese competition and oil costs.

Things now are not so optimistic. Even information handed out to the Press is muted.

There was been a slight rise in orders at the beginning of this year, as pointed out by Horst Backsmann, president of VDA, the manufacturers' association.

But the estimated domestic sales this year of 2.4 million vehicles is 1.5 per cent below last year.

Herr Backsmann emphasises the word "slight" when speaking of the drop in sales; and he is right there, considering last year's drop by a whacking 10.5 per cent.

The industry hopes that the Frankfurt Show will boost sales and profits.

But nobody is unrealistic enough to expect 1979 figures when 4.25 million vehicles were sold in Germany alone. The 1975 to 1979 boom will not be repeated so soon.

But the slightly improved domestic order books and the low stocks of many dealers coupled with what the industry describes as "relatively sound exports" justify the hope that there is in fact a change of trend in the offing in the long run.

Forecasters think that Japan's share of the German market will stay at the present 10.4 per cent. But this in no way changes the fact that one in four cars sold in Germany this year is foreign-made.

The industry in Germany intends to invest a total of about DM40bn in the next three to five years.

For example, VW/Audi have earmarked DM13bn for the next three years; and Audi/NSU Chairman Wolfgang Habbel anticipates a two-per-cent growth rate for the industry despite worsened general conditions.

In an interview, he said: "There is no indication of impending mass layoffs. But, naturally, demand will fluctuate rather heavily; and this might mean short shift work. But short shift work does not mean future layoffs."

Massive investment in any branch of industry usually causes alarm among the staff who instantly think of streamlining and redundancies.

But the industry chiefs stress that there is no likelihood of amy major redundancies.

Germany's manufacturers had a payroll of 665,000 in May 1981 — 30,000 fewer than in July 1980 but 177,000 more than in the last recession year (1975).

There are certain optimistic indicators. The Adam Opel AG, Rüsselsheim, for instance, has not considered stopping or slowing down the development of its Kaiserslautern plant and has gone ahead with the DM1.2bn investment in this engine-building project.

And more people have, in fact, been hired to produce the engines for the Kadett and the new Ascona. The hourly output is 70 engines.

But the Opel AG (a subsidiary of General Motors) investment ofDM1.2bn looks like peanuts when compared with the $130bn which automakers in Europe, the USA and Japan intend to invest in the next five years.

The whole thing boils down to a mammoth "arms race" preparatory to the biggest global automobile battle ever.

The Americans have long come to realise that their compact cars are not the answer to stop European and Japanese competition.

General Motors and Ford are now making cars that, in terms of fuel consumption and price, are a match for any medium-sized Toyota or a VW Rabbit. This has made European manufacturers rethink.

While West European automo[...] still analysing the Japanese mod[...] the Frankfurt Show, the Americ[...] launching their own frontal attac[...] thrifty medium-sized cars at pric[...] ropeans can afford.

America no longer has an edg[...] Europe. Interest rates there are [...] as in the Old World and fuel in A[...] ca is cheaper only because the [...] ple have not yet latched into the [...] sive takings available from fuel.

But the Americans are as plag[...] their competitors from Europe [...] Japan as the Europeans are plag[...] Japanese and, latterly, America[...] petition.

Since the bestsellers on the au[...] bile market are thrifty cars, all [...] now have thrift models on their d[...] boards — and this applies to Dai[...] Benz as it does to Chrysler and G[...] Motors.

But these thrift models all hav[...] same shortcoming: the lower the [...] consumption, the higher the pric[...] far, nobody has been able to brea[...] of this vicious circle.

Massive investments are a must [...] carmaker is to remain competitive [...] this means that all our efforts at pr[...] ing a low consumption car could le[...] a vehicle that will travel 100 miles [...] less than a gallon of fuel — but no [...] will be able to afford it.

Helmut Ros[...]

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ[...] 18 Septemb[...])

Nissan, VW, complete the nuptials

The cooperation deal between VW and Japan's second-largest motor manufacturer, Nissan has been finalised. The announcement was made two days before the international motor show in Frankfurt, which was opened by Herr Thomée, VW's finance manager.

Initial output will be 60,000 VW Santanas, starting in October 1983, from a plant near Tokyo. The new model was introduced at the Frankfurt show.

The first stage of the cooperation deal runs until 1987.

Output will increase to 120,000 units a year. This applies only to the Santana for the time being.

Engines and gearboxes will be made by the German parent company. Herr Thomée stressed that the Japanese plant will cause no redundancies in Germany but will generate additional orders.

The second stage (a preliminary contract has already been signed) provides for an output in Japan of between 120,000 and 180,000 cars. Herr Thomée intimated that other joint projects could follow.

The Japanese-made Santanas will be sold domestically by Nissan while sales in western South-East Asia will be handled by VW.

Thomée said that VW's overall sales in the first half of 1981 amounted to DM19.1bn — up 12.7 per cent against the same period last year.

But the profit position is much less rosy and this year's profits are estimated at DM15m against DM216m in the first half of 1980.

He conceded that the second quarter brought losses of DM28m and stressed that this was the first loss that VW has had up since the late summer of 1975.

He attributed this primarily to the heavy decline of business in Brazil and to the poor domestic market.

VW's global output from January to August this year was 1.6 million units — 5 per cent less than in 1980. Domestic output declined by 8 per cent and that of the Brazilian plant by about 33 per cent.

Thomée described the position o[...] industry as a whole as "extremely [...]ty."

Among the better markets are [...]tern Europe, above all France and [...] where the growth rates against la[...] have been considerable.

Mexico, South Africa and — to a [...]tain degree — Canada were also good.

The sales climate was poor in [...] United States and also in Brazil.

He admitted that his company had [...]sponded wrongly to the situation in [...]zil, although naturally it was not resp[...]sible for conditions there.

He considers Volkswagen's ow[...] concept for South and North Ame[...] correct. He expects that, should [...] United States economy pick up ag[...] both the new and the existing pla[...] will be working at full capacity.

The models introduced at this ye[...] Frankfurt show — Polo, Derby and S[...]tana — will each cost between DM[...] and DM600 more than their predeces[...] or the similar Audi 80.

Prices of the basic cars are: [...] DM11,185; Derby DM11,595; and S[...]tana DM17,995.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 Septemb[...])

[M]OTORING

Simplicity the charm of new engine

DIE WELT

[...]k Stelzer, 47, the inventor of an [...]gine he says will revolutionise the [...] industry, had a small stand at the [...]ner of Hall 6, well away from the [...]hed exhibitors at the Frankfurt [...] show.

[...] is a local man and an inventor [...]nstructor by profession, or so it [...] his card. His stand features a [...] with a chunk of iron on it.

[...] chunk is the Stelzer patent [...], a metal block about the size of [...]all packets with a shaft protruding [...] either side.

[...] shaft is thinner inside the block, [...] creating combustion chambers. [...]plugs are arranged to spark in dif[...]tal, or opposite phases, making the [...] rotate along two-stroke lines.

[...] construction could hardly be [...]," says the inventor. "The shaft is [...] only moving part."

[...] entire Stelzer engine consists of a [...] eight parts. "At a pinch a house[...] could assemble it," he says.

[...] claims his engine runs virtually [...]out vibration and on nearly 30 per [...] less fuel than conventional engines. [...]ere is no counter-pressure, so the shaft swings to less wear and tear than on the pistons of a conventional car engine.

Since the shaft has a hole running right through it, the engine could also be used as a pump.

In a motor vehicle it could prove ideal for hybrid propulsion. Spools running round the shaft could generate electricity to power engines in all four wheels.

The prototype on exhibit had a total shaft displacement of 500cc and was said to generate 200 horse power, which would more than offset the energy loss between shaft and wheels.

Stelzer has been working on his brainchild for 20 years. He frankly admits to being DM2m in debt and has tried time and again over the years to interest motor manufacturers in his patent.

But one motor industry engineer has told him to his face that manufacturers would sooner wait until the patent lapses and then build the engine without having to pay licence fees.

"Only last June I had to shell out a further DM95,000 in patent dues," he says bitterly.

The Stelzer engine could do with substantial improvements. If the ignition were to break down on one side only, the shaft might shoot out.

Yet the basic idea is impressive. There are no valves, no piston rods, no camshafts. They are all fiddling and costly to manufacture, so Stelzer does without them.

Hans-Peter Rosellen

(Die Welt, 21 September 1981)

Continued from page 7

[...] it should have been imposed years [...]

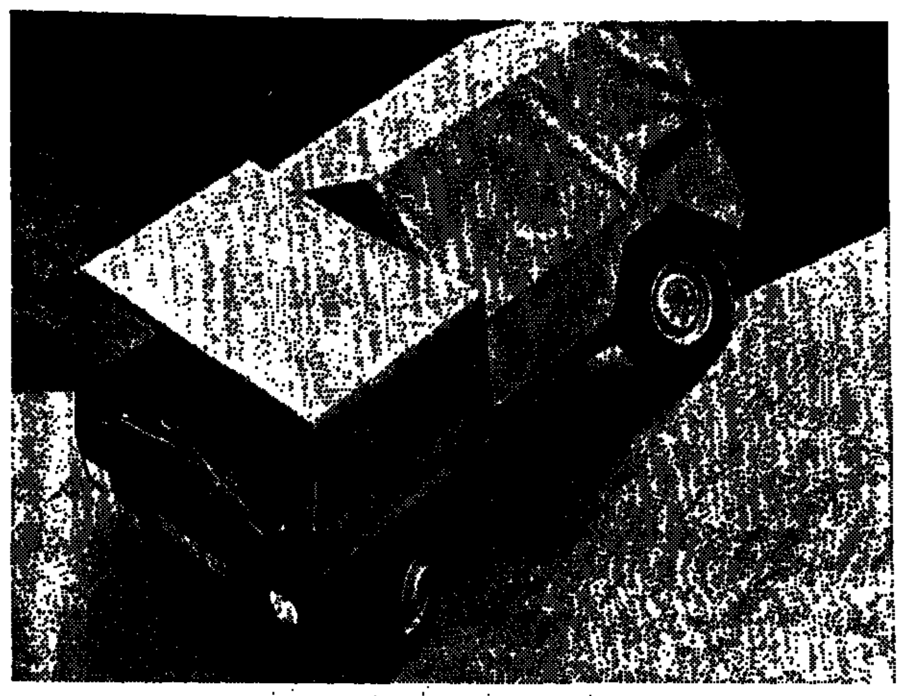
[...] 1976 the Nuclear Power Act was [...] to include a provision for a [...] both the construction and the [...]tion of new nuclear power stations [...] waste disposal arrangements were [...] outlined.

[...] courts have since regularly ac[...] a makeshift arrangement whereby [...]sions for nuclear waste disposal [...] made, but more on paper than in [...]

[...] they not done so, a total ban [...] resulted. But there are surely [...] to the law's patience.

Wolfgang Hoffmann

(Die Zeit, 18 September 1981)



Manoeuvrability in rugged terrain is the hallmark of the Chico truck (Photo: ATW)

Tough-guy truck

The Chico, pictured above, is a novel commercial amphibious vehicle specially designed for the Third World.

The front and rear sections are linked by a roller joint that allows a leeway of up to 60 per cent from the horizontal, so all four wheels can maintain contact with the road or track surface in almost any terrain.

It is just over three-and-a-half metres (11ft 6in) long, was unveiled at the Frankfurt motor show and was developed by the Munich aerospace company Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm.

But the Chico is simplicity itself technologically.

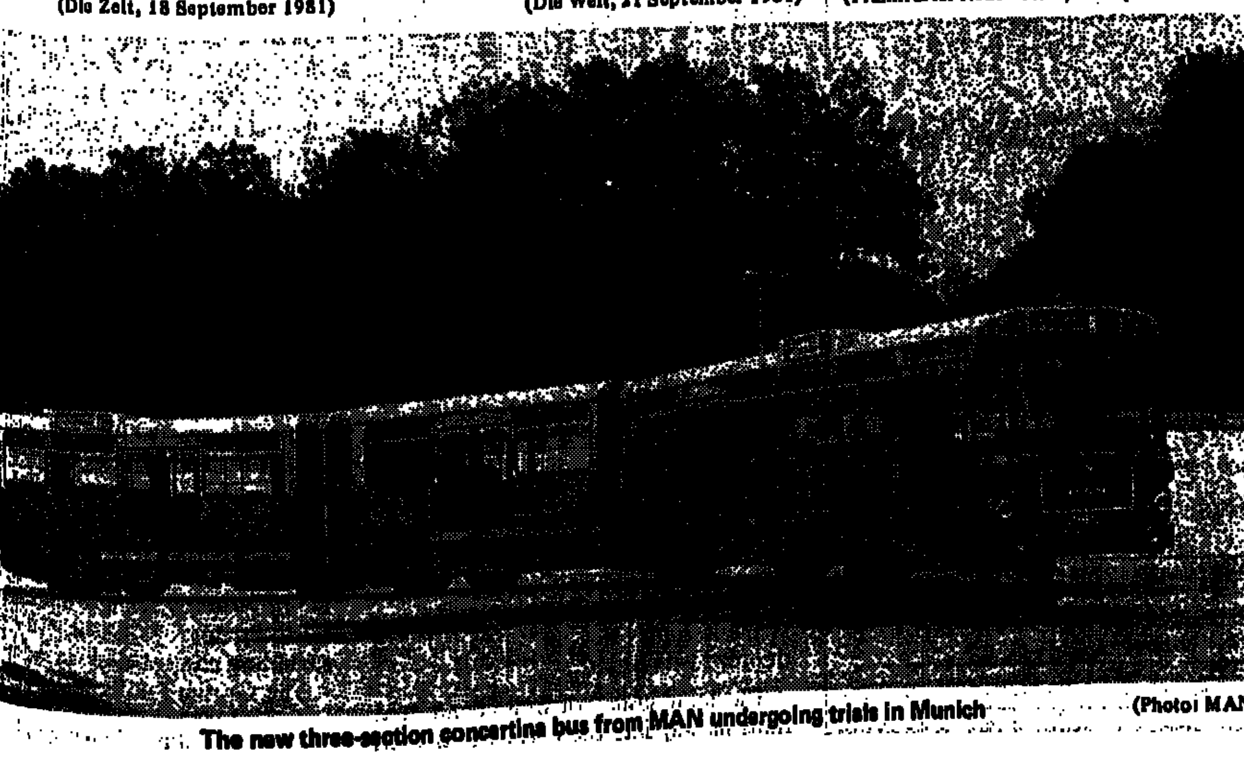
It can be manufactured both on modern assembly lines and in less sophisticated conditions, making it suitable for manufacture in the developing countries.

It is built to carry a one-tonne payload and is powered by a twin-cylinder, 35hp diesel engine that reaches a top speed of 65km/h (40mph).

It should cost about DM20,000 and is being manufactured by Auto-Montan-Werke of Frankfurt, who have bought the exclusive rights from Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm.

Assembly-line production is due to start next February in Ireland, where a DM60m factory is under construction. It will employ a payroll of 1,000 and manufacture between 15,000 and 18,000 vehicles a year.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 17 September 1981)



The new three-section concertina bus from MAN undergoing trials in Munich (Photo: MAN)

Double-jointed bus with TV monitors

Frankfurter Rundschau

MAN, the Munich commercial vehicle manufacturers, held a press conference in connection with the Frankfurt motor show to demonstrate the latest in articulated jumbo buses.

Can larger vehicles both meaningfully and economically boost the capacity and performance of the bus as a mode of transport? MAN seem confident they can.

The prototype is based on units from the existing MAN range and is 23 metres long. It has two drive axles and two steering axles, the front axle and the axle of the second trailer.

So the jumbo bus, with trailers linked by concertina joint sections, is as manoeuvrable as a conventional assembly-line model.

There are several benefits to be derived from the design, which was featured by Daimler-Benz at this year's Hanover Fair as a trolley bus both in full size and in scale model.

The jumbo can carry more passengers: 72 seated and up to 153 standing, making a total of 225.

Performance per passenger-mile is better, since running costs do not increase in keeping with the number of sections.

The capital investment is lower in relation to passenger capacity.

Staff costs can be kept down on busy routes, since the jumbo is a driver-operated bus. The driver has a closed-circuit TV monitor screen to keep an eye on the rear doors and the tail end of the vehicle.

The demonstration was given at the proving ground in Allach, a Munich surburb, and the jumbo easily negotiated narrow roads and tunnels.

It was kept on track by rollers attached to the front axle and crash barriers along the bus lane, but the jumbo is suitable for use on all roads normally served by buses.

It can thus be used on routes also served by conventional buses, using the same stops, the same lanes and the same other facilities.

Journalists from 14 countries and many local people were able to see this for themselves when the prototype drove from the Munich works to the city centre.

The trial had to be specially authorised by the local authorities and the front-axle rollers first removed because they jutted out into neighbouring traffic lanes.

A full jumbo weighs in at 32 tonnes and is too long to be licensed in accordance with the current motor vehicle regulations, but it complies with axle weight requirements.

So it could be given special exemption and shortly will be. Field trials are to be held by a public transport department in a major German city.

Bert Apel

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 September 1981)

■ LITERATURE

The happy truth about Grimm and other fairy tales

Gone are the days when pundits and laymen could argue tellingly in the media on the sense and nonsense of fairy tales, clashing on their meaning and effect.

Bruno Bettelheim's dictum that children need fairy tales has put paid at least to the hectic phase of the dispute on whether they do any harm.

Excesses of psychological, mythological and ethnological interpretation have given way to greater restraint.

Even so, interest in the fairy tale and research into the phenomenon continue, although they have quietened down to some extent.

Interest has, for instance, been sustained by the European Fairy Tale Association in Telgte, near Münster, which has just published the first volume in a new series.

Entitled *Vom Menschenbild im Märchen* (People As Portrayed in the Fairy Tale), the book (and the series) are intended to go beyond individual aspects of interpretation and arrive at an integral anthropological approach to the fairy tale.

This outlook is based on one of fairy tale research's findings (especially the work of Max Lüthi), that a main topic of many fairy tales is human development and progress towards maturity.

A process of learning is depicted in images and symbols. The framework of this process is frequently a quest.



The fairy tale hero is set a task or given a riddle and goes out into the world to accomplish his task with the help of earthly and other-worldly assistance.

This basic pattern is narrated in many ways, just as the interpretations widely vary.

One of the fundamental messages fairy tales have to tell, that people should be what they are, can be interpreted in ways that are diametrically opposed.

Franz Vonessen from Freiburg, dealing with the category of fairy tales in which kings and princes occur, says that the king's son is always heading for what he basically already is by virtue of his calling.

Finding oneself and identification here mean arriving at what one is by virtue of what, in any case, is one's destiny. This destiny must be accepted with pleasure.

This is an approach to interpretation the religious approach, let us say, that is particularly popular with the European Fairy Tale Association.

Yet Max Lüthi in an essay on Cinderella shows that fairy tales can also take an active, critical look at mankind.

The falsehood of fine appearances is seen for what it is and shown up, while the truth of what seems improbable or unassuming is brought to light. There is no question of piously accepting one's destiny here. Cinderella is active and given to subterfuge; she does not rely on the powers of magic. Development, or transformation, as it more frequently figures in the fairy tale, is made out to be within the realms of possibility. The real strength of many fairy tale characters that often appear strangely static and unable to learn lies in their ability to act independently while being willing to let themselves be helped by others.

"None is the sole master of his destiny," says Lüthi, "yet each plays some part in deciding its course."

Just as it is too easy to say there is a firm and preconceived view of man in the fairy tale, so there are a few scratches in the patina of a widespread conviction held by the anthropological school of thought.

It is the conviction that fairy tale figures are totally stylised out of reach of tangible reality. This may be so, but only in respect of one tradition, especially since the Brothers Grimm published their tales.

But Swiss research worker Leza Uffer refers to a democratic fairy tale tradition in the Romance-speaking area of Switzerland.

It is a tradition of telling the stories featuring the usual characters but transposing them without further ado into a Romance world.

One Romance variation on the Snow White motif takes place not at a princely court but on a farm in a Swiss mountain village, with the longstanding Swiss tradition of direct democracy.

The bad queen in this tale is just a married woman and there is no final scene with a dance of death at court. There is no poison, no magic, and Snow White is simply tied up with a belt and throttled with a scarf.

The local justice of Switzerland even finds its way into the tale. After the girl has twice let the evil saleswoman [...] the house the dwarfs seriously co[...] whether they ought not to fry her i[...] frying pan as a punishment for d[...]dience.

But the majority vote is in fav[...] allowing Snow White to stay alive.

So fairy tales are not laid down [...] and for all in writing but ad[...] reality in the telling, and in a [...] knights there have even been telep[...] calls from one castle to the other.

The teller explains that med[...] knights communicated in other [...] but since children are not conv[...] with them a telephone call does ju[...] well.

This is little short of sacrilege in [...] eyes of supporters of the classical c[...] who usually swear by the tales of [...] brothers Grimm.

Yet, as research in the 70s showe[...] is far from true to say that the Gri[...] fairy tales are to any great extent co[...]al.

After years of theory two more [...] books have appeared that deal with [...] cob and Wilhelm Grimm in more [...]graphical terms.

Die Brüder Grimm in Bildern [...] Zeit (The Brothers Grimm As Seen [...] Their Contemporaries) is a partic[...] informative and clearly written wor[...]

It is by Ludwig Denecke, the [...] old man of Grimm research in G[...]ny, and Karl Schulte Kemmingha[...] is an illustrated monograph.

For specialists in the fairy tale [...]neral and in research into the Bro[...] Grimm in particular the book co[...] little or nothing that is new. [...] published in 1963 and ha[...] out of print.

Its most important fea[...] work, here published for th[...] of Ludwig Emil Grimm, a bro[...] tirelessly depicted the family[...] work in paintings and drawin[...]

We see the Brothers Grim[...] friends playing cards. We [...] Thursdays reading [...] Lotte's. We see Jacob Grimm [...]tures in his apartment, [...] scribbling away at desks.

The Grimm family life [...]

[...] Continued on page 11

Jürgen Janning, Heino Gehrts, Herbert Ossowski (Eds): *Vom Menschenbild im Märchen* (People As Portrayed in the Fairy Tale), published by Röth-Verlag, Kassel, 156pp, DM26. Ludwig Denecke, Karl Schulte Kemminghausen: *Die Brüder Grimm in Bildern ihrer Zeit* (The Brothers Grimm As Seen By Their Contemporaries), published by Röth-Verlag, Kassel, 132pp, DM24. Ruth Michaelis-Jena: *Die Brüder Grimm*, published by Aschendorff-Verlag, Münster, 143pp, DM19.80.

A spot of bother for Hansel and Gretel as seen by 19th c[...] illustrator Ludwig Richter (Photo: A[...])

EXHIBITIONS

The lives and loves of two famous Prussian kings

[...] Prussian exhibition in Berlin has [...]nsformed Prussia from a taboo [...]topic for discussion, and the Prus[sian vi]rtues — order, discipline, thrift [...]ment of duty — are dealt with [...]ber of ways.

[...] these the virtues that enabled [...] initially just a small country in [...]t of Europe to emerge as a great [...] Were they virtues personified by [...] great Prussian monarchs Frederick William I and Frederick II?

[...] is the version that has been [...] down by historical legend over [...]turies about these two outstanding [...] contradictory kings.

[...]ive into Prussia in 1981 is a [...] to give both Prussian history [...] rulers a fair deal. Demystification [...]ay of doing them justice.

[...] are provided in Voltaire's [...] His friendship with Frederick [...] was one of the much-vaunted [...]able features of the Enlightenment, though it came to an end in [...] after the two men had known each [...] personally for three years.

[...] comes as no surprise to learn that [...] as a satirist felt his friend's fa[ther ha]d been loathsome:

"[...] King Frederick William of Prus[sia wa]s the most abominable of mon[archs] and unquestionably the thriftiest [k]ings with the most money."

[Th]e reserves Frederick William put to [...] were, however, the foundation that enabled his son to lead Prus[sia to] the status of a European power.

[I]t was a point that was readily [...]ted, but was Voltaire right in [...]ing that: "There can hardly ever [have] been a father and son so unlike [each o]ther as these two monarchs. The [...] was a real Vandal."

[...]n Klepper, a theologist and writer [wh]o married a Jewess and was dri[ven t]o commit suicide alongside his [...] and daughter in 1942, seems to [have] been fascinated by Frederick William as a father.

[He w]rote a 1937 novel, *The Father*, [...]ght arguably be dismissed as deal[ing wi]th the contradiction between the [...]t could also be said to describe [...] relationship as the key to a subconscious role of outsider played by both father and son.

Klepper also wrote, in 1938, a book entitled *In Tormentis Pinxit. Paintings and Letters of the Soldier-King*. In it he outlined an unusual hobby for such a blunt and severe father.

Unknown to his contemporaries, the Soldier-King took up painting as a hobby, and although his work was nondescript it is extremely interesting to note that Frederick William painted in secret.

What is more, he signed his paintings with the words "in tormentis pinxit," or painted in pain; in later years he was tortured by gout.

So Frederick William led a twofold existence, and his covert existence was so important to him that he gave it full rein despite the complaint that tormented him.

The pain this caused him was, again, so important that he made express reference to it.

In his other existence the Soldier-King must have felt himself an outsider in his day. Why else should he have sought so painstakingly to hide it?

One might be led to infer that this waste of energy on such a non-utilitarian occupation as painting was offset by its opposite, Frederick William's avarice and tendency to hoard when it came to such a useful issue, so much to the public good, as the finances of state.

Did this clash of opposites make up part of the Prussian heritage? Was the clash between responsibility toward the state, as expressed in Frederick the Great's tenet: "I am the first servant of my state," and the rejection with an uneasy conscience of every desire of the ego an essentially Prussian dilemma?

Was this conflict so deep-seated that it was bound to reinforce the sense of being different, of being an outsider who had to cover up for himself?

Did this sentiment have repercussions extending into the affairs of state themselves?

Frederick was marked for life when, after making friends with Katte and Keith and trying to escape with them, Katte was executed before the despairing Crown Prince's eyes.

Did this very friendship not contain the seeds of what marked Frederick the Great from his early years as an outsider in the society of his day?

Voltaire refers somewhat bluntly to his royal friends's homosexual inclinations. "The Prince," he writes, "had a kind of lover, the daughter of a Brandenburg teacher who had settled in Potsdam.

"She played the clavicembalo in a modest way and the Crown Prince used to accompany her on the flute. He fancied he was in love with her, but he was deluding himself; his leanings were not towards the fair sex."

Referring to the Soldier-King's delight in his six-foot guardsmen, Voltaire writes: "His son, the King, loved good-looking men, not tall ones; he assigned the latter as servants to his wife, the Queen."

He also mentions a servant who was assigned to the Crown Prince while he was imprisoned in the fortress at Küstrin:

"This soldier, who was young, good-looking and well-built and played the flute, stood the prisoner in good stead in many ways. With so many qualities he was bound to make his fortune."

A number of steps in Frederick's development, not to mention his father's reactions, take on a different look when viewed in the light of this double life.

Take his bid to escape from his father with his friends. Can his father's brutal response now be understood solely in terms of what has been called the Prussian ethic?

It is interesting to note how inexorably the Soldier-King sought to break or suppress any inclinations of his son's that might have seemed to bear witness to Frederick being "different."

Voltaire tells us, for instance, that Frederick William had the teacher's daughter led round Potsdam market square by the hangman and whipped before his son's eyes.

The lesson he sought to teach Frederick by having Katte executed was even more brutal, very much more so:

"His friend Katte's head was severed on a scaffold erected directly beneath the Crown Prince's window. Frederick held out his hand to Katte, then fell into a swoon."

Was this Frederick William's way of trying to cure his son's abnormality?

Voltaire, in referring to the extreme difference in character between father and son, says that the outsider role which was a feature of both men was one they had in common.

Nowadays one is tempted to see this characteristic as a fruitful contradiction in the nature of the two kings (not to say of Prussia as a whole) that continually forced them to resolve it by activity.

Voltaire was certainly conscious of a keen contradiction in the nature of his royal host, although he is exaggerating when he says that:

"This strange government and even stranger way of life, this principle of stoicism combined with epicureanism, of inexorable strictness on matters of military discipline and of effeminacy at the royal castle, of pages with whom he enjoyed himself in his private chambers and of soldiers who were forced to run the gauntlet three dozen times while the King looked on, of treatises on morals and of unbridled wantonness, made up a bizarre picture of which few were aware at the time but which has since gone the rounds all over Europe."

Has it indeed? And yet, even though one may be reluctant to believe everything Voltaire says, he remains despite his exaggerations and personal vanity a keen observer.

This is what makes him a major witness. He sheds so such light on the quintessence of Prussia that one wonders whether Prussia's strength might not have been its ability to transform weakness into strength and to derive strength from its contradictions.

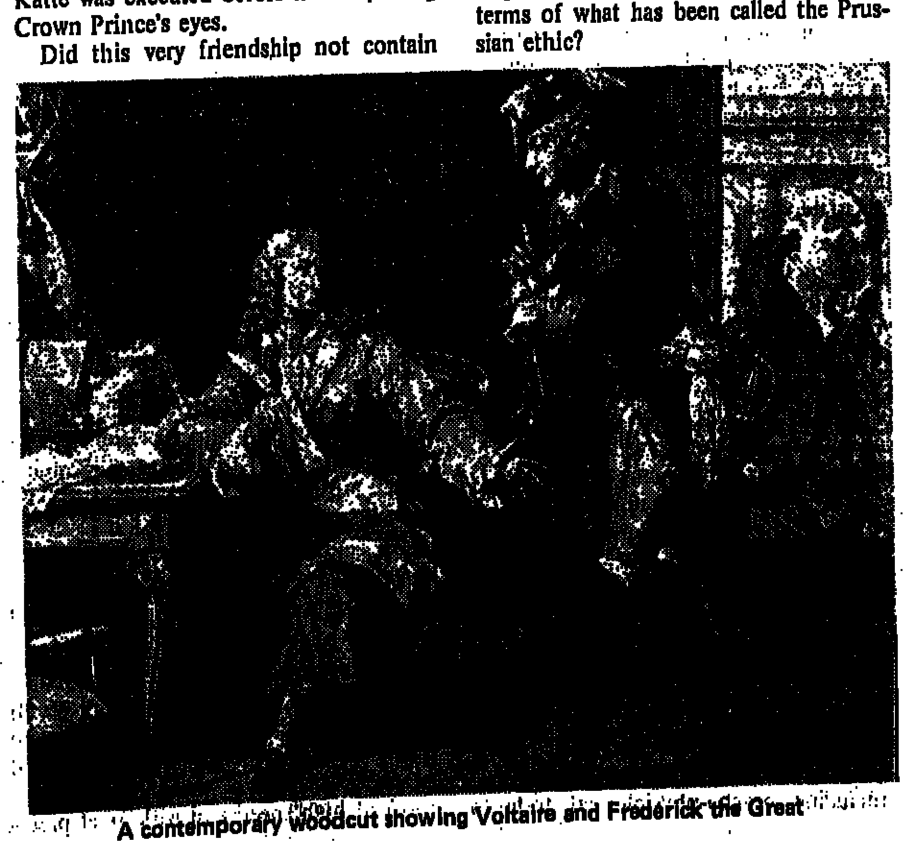
The demystification of Prussia would then have served to make its history more readily understandable.

Erich Emigholz

(Bremer Nachrichten, 12 September 1981)



Frederick the Great reviewing Prussian guardsmen in Potsdam (Photos: Historia)



A contemporary woodcut showing Voltaire and Frederick the Great

Continued from page 10

[...]ncern of Ruth Michaelis-Jena in [...]graphy *Die Brüder Grimm*.

[...] makes a point of plain language [...] times is a little too fussy and [...]al. She is also not particularly [...] at incorporating the findings of [...] research.

[...] those who know their Grimm her [...]ays nothing of importance, yet [...]bes individual episodes from the [...]'s life, especially the brothers' [child]hood and youth, so lovingly that at [...] the book is fun to read.

[We] are told, for instance, that now [and] again the family's washerwoman [gave] the boys slices of black bread on [...] she poured a few drops of [...]pps.

[We] are also told exactly how a sugar [...]ter made of cloth was put together [in] the Grimm household at the turn [of the] 19th century.

Peter Zudeick

([Kölner] Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 September 1981)

■ MEDICINE

Goitre is still endemic in some areas

More than nine million West Germans, mostly women, have goitre. This disease, an enlargement of the thyroid gland, happens much more often in the south than in the north.

In Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria, for instance, one in three has goitre. The ratio in Schleswig-Holstein, on the other hand, is one in 20.

Not every swelling of the neck is goitre.

Only when a swelling takes on an ugly ball-like appearance do doctors speak of goitre.

This enlargement of the thyroid gland, an organ weighing about 25 grammes and located on both sides of the adam's apple, occurs often where the drinking water has little iodine.

The first symptoms frequently occur shortly after birth or at the beginning of adulthood, when the body's own synthesis of thyroid hormones lacks the necessary iodine or when the body is unable to process iodine.

The enlargement shows that the gland can no longer meet the body's hormonal needs.

It is irrelevant here whether the gland produces too much or too little thyroid.

But goitre can also occur when the thyroid functions normally. This type is more widespread than has until now been assumed.

Professor Scriba, of Lübeck, told a therapy congress in Karlsruhe that this is the most difficult type of goitre to treat.

Though the disease is essentially caused by an iodine deficiency, it can also be caused by drugs that inhibit iodine transport in the body.

Only rarely is diet to blame — and then only if it is an extremely limited diet.

Whenever the thyroid gland functions normally, goitre can be prevented by adding iodine to normal table salt.

Under the terms of a July 1981 food regulation, iodine-enriched salt in this country now contains 20 milligrammes of iodine per kilo.

The packaging no longer carries the warning: "To be used only in case of iodine deficiency."

This regulation is the most effective way to prevent goitre.

"What matters now," Professor Scriba suggested, "is an information campaign that would persuade all German to use only iodine-enriched salt until the age of 40."

Sea salt is unsuitable because of its low iodine content.

The effectiveness of iodised salt is shown in Austria where goitre among schoolchildren dropped from 30.8 per cent in 1961/62 to about 3.8 per cent last year.

It is hoped in this country that the iodine additive to table salt will soon reduce goitre among 20-year-old Bundeswehr recruits from the present 15 per cent to about 3 per cent.

Professor Scriba told the congress that fears that the salt additive would lead to hypothyroidism were unfounded. The risk was less than one per cent.

Hypothyroidism, even when it did occur, would be only temporary.

There are three ways of treating thyroid: removal of parts of the gland; medication; X-ray treatment with radioactive iodine 131.

Surgery becomes necessary when the goitre presses on the windpipe or the oesophagus, obstructing breathing and swallowing.

Radioactive iodine therapy is not yet in regular use but is indicated in cases where the goitre obstructions the normal functioning of neighbouring organs.

Experience with this type of treatment so far has been promising.

Konrad Müller-Christiansen
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 15 September 1981)

Pig blood helps healing

Using ten tons of pig blood, researchers have managed to isolate "wound hormones" from which they hope to gain new insights into natural healing processes.

The discovery could well prove useful in organ transplants, heart attacks and perhaps even cancer research and therapy, say an extensive research report by the Max Planck Society in Munich.

The breakthrough after many years of research was achieved by the Max Planck Institute for Physiological and Clinical Research in Bad Nauheim.

The blood that was used in the process was provided by the Frankfurt abattoir.

By employing a special technique that was now been patented, the researchers managed to isolate 1,000 grammes of leukocytes.

Leukocytes are white blood cells which, in their millions, help defend the body from infection by ingesting foreign materials and by providing antibodies. They send many hormone-like signalling substances that organise the healing processes of injured tissue.

Costly technology enabled the German researchers to isolate these signalling substances in tiny quantities.

The Max Planck Society has likened this success to the isolating of sex hormones in the 1930s by its honorary president and Nobel Prize laureate Adolf Butenandt.

The report describes these miniscule protein substances as a sort of emergency call and communications system. The term they use is "leukocytosian inflammation mediators."

These substances remove dead or damaged cells and provide new blood vessels to supply the region of the wound. Little by little, they rebuild the damaged tissue so that it can function as before.

The language of the leukocytes has not yet been fully decoded. "We still have to learn their full vocabulary and grammatical rules," says the report.

Hopes are now pinned on angiotropines which appear to trigger the development of new blood vessels and new tissue.

The ultimate objective of the research project is to use leukocytes and their signalling service in combating cancer by making the tumour starve.

The potential of this biochemical treasure trove is enormous. The Max Planck researchers are confident that the substances they have isolated will be superior to all synthetic pharmaceuticals.

Karl Stankiewitz
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 12 September 1981)

It pays to have a head start

The height of a person has a major bearing on his vocational career, says Astrid Schumacher of Hamburg University's Anthropological Department.

Her doctoral thesis published in *Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Anthropologie* encompassed men and women in four different occupations.

It turned out that people in the higher echelons were taller than their less successful colleagues even in cases where their social and educational beckgrounds were the same.

Tall people are more readily promoted and are quick to enrol in special courses to promote their careers.

The difference among working women of different heights is not as striking as among men.

Astrid Schumacher considers that the height-related differences in career success have to do with the fact that taller people are more dominating and persevering than short ones.

(Die Welt, 19 September 1981)

Operations no on a much happier note

KielerNachricht

Music plays a major role world's largest hospital fo related disorders in Hellersen Lüdenscheid.

Before a patient is wheeled operating theatre he is treated quest concert in stereo sound only saves drugs and relax anaesthetist Roland Droh, relieves the patient's anxiety impending surgery.

Dr Droh invented his music ment in 1974 but it did not regular use at the Hellersen cli 1977.

Meanwhile, the method has bee on some 20,000 patients and the rate has been excellent.

As soon as the patient is brought the operating theatre he is give music of his choice — and he chooses current hits and general tainment music and to a lesser classical music, marches and rock.

Most patients feel calmer. The more relaxed and take new They also lose their fear of the tic.

Dr Droh says that no patient past four years has asked him pone the surgery.

All patients have to fill in a naire before surgery. And ever music treatment was introduced have been stressing in the questi that they are not frightened.

The success, says Dr Droh, cann reduced to figures.

His initial intention was simply better than his colleagues. But considered relaxants unsatisfactory hit on music.

The use of tranquillisers has halved, which is healthier and chea

The stereo installation has paid self. The hospital carries out some operations a year and estimates savings per operation at about DM

(Kieler Nachrichten, 19 September

Stress at work 'makes people think they're ill'

Occupational stress is the decisive cause of psychosomatic symptoms, according to the Heidelberg-based Stress Research Group.

It says that stress is caused by lack of scope and the need to work quickly and accurately.

The findings, which contradict the often-quoted "vegetative instability" cause of psychosomatic symptoms, are a result of long-term research into ways of humanising work.

Psychosomatic symptoms should not be attributed to the patient's personality and his vegetative system but to psychosocial stress which engenders anxiety and eventually leads to illness.

During its study, the Research Group examined 383 women workers in five firms of the garment industry.

There were clear differences between the subjective feelings of stress on the one hand and the actual objective strain to which the women were exposed.

Each of the test subjects had undergone a complete medical examination, including psycho-physiological tests to establish the degree of vegetative instability by measuring the heartbeat frequency, the blood pressure and the ability to withstand strain.

Their complaints that could not be attributed to any organic disorders included the "shoulder-arm syndrome," skin eruptions and increased sensitivity to pain.

The number of psychosomatic complaints was greater in firms with a large staff turnover, high absenteeism and frequent accidents.

Pain in the region of the neck, shoulder and arm, a feeling of unrest in hands and feet and general anxiety are particularly prevalent among industrial seamstresses who must concentrate, work at high speed and with great precision and whose assembly line w boring.

All this was aggravated by w about job security.

Telephone exchange operators particularly subject to severe str number of complaints here was cent higher than anticipated.

Among the factors are the concentrate on microfilm viewe the excessively fast sequence of dialling directory enquiries.

Surprisingly, foundry workers were exposed to excessive physically heavy work were subject to psychosomatic d the population average.

Professor P. Christian berg University Hospital to job satisfaction and the workers did not consid overworked.

It appears that heavy provides a person with enough decision and relief to prevent somatic syndromes in the first

(Frankfurter Allgemeine für Deutschland, 16 September

■ MODERN LIVING

Business trip agonies of the woman executive

She is often in charge of a company with several hundred employees; she is frequently the only woman at the wage bargaining table; she is disdainful of the allegation that women are apprehensive in male company.

Yet the woman executive is often too frightened to go out alone to face the world when she is on a business trip.

It is a case of retiring to the loneliness of the hotel room rather than going to the hotel bar alone.

What it boils down to is this:



women are afraid to have a bit of evening entertainment.

If the *Wall Street Journal* is anything to go by, businesswomen in the Western industrial world have a tough life.

Be they at the helm of major companies or be they just saleswomen, all complain about second-rate service in restaurants and aircraft.

Yet when having dinner with their male business associates they have no problems in picking up the tab.

Christiana Ament-Rambow of the Federation of German Business Women in Cologne, says: "It happens time and again that a woman notices that her male business associates don't take her quite seriously."

Frau Ament-Rambow, 35, who manages a Cologne business, had this experience recently which can be taken as a case in point: when she attended a congress as the only female delegate all the men thought she was a secretary and acted accordingly, asking her time and again to make them a cup of coffee or take down some dictation.

Frau Ament-Rambow: "There was nothing vicious about it. It was simply thoughtlessness."

the Far East at least once a year, also has problems with her evenings.

"While men can go out and paint the town red, establishing valuable business contacts in the process, I can't because it would make a bad impression."

She doesn't even like to go to restaurants, preferring to have her meals in her room or to go to quick food restaurants where she can be served at the counter.

What it amounts to is that travelling alone is perfectly all right for women but they have problems when it comes to going out alone. Only few can summon the courage to escape the evening boredom and go out on their own.

Annette Hauptner, who is at the head of a Solingen company employing 173 people, is an exception.

A single woman, she does not shirk possible problems in the evening and takes it in her stride to go alone to a theatre, a bar or a nightclub.

As she sees it: "You can run into more compromising situations in a spa than on a business trip."

But even she has made the experience that a woman travelling alone does not receive the treatment accorded to men — despite the fact that German hotel managers reject this.

Says the manager of the Frankfurt Sheraton, Gerd Bauer: "We have so many women travelling alone that we barely notice them."

If this were the case everywhere the women's woes would be over.

Sylvia Borgmann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 September 1981)

Men go back to the kitchen sink

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

One in four Germans is prepared to don the apron and stay at home to do the housework while his wife works.

The trend, according to a survey of 2,600 men and women, is strongest among younger husbands.

The survey, by the Allensbach Opinion Research Institute, was carried out because a previous survey had revealed a major change in attitudes by the sexes.

Since the 1950s women have become less keen on an intensive family life. The trend among males is exactly the reverse.

One of the questions to men in this sample was: "Could you imagine no longer working in your profession and looking after the house instead?"

Twenty seven per cent could indeed imagine daily routine in the kitchen, and the younger they were the keener they were.

Forty five per cent in the 16 to 29 age group answered yes. In the 45 to 59 group, only 23 per cent said yes.

Education and type of job also play a role.

Thirty per cent of men with higher education said yes compared with only 26 per cent of those with elementary education.

Men who have already reached a fairly high position at work are rarely prepared to relinquish it. Among high level executives and civil servants, only one in five would be willing to run the home instead.

The figure for self-employed is even lower: 15 per cent.

Women were asked: "Could you imagine your husband no longer going to work and looking after the home instead?"

The results were almost the same as with the men: 28 per cent (as against 27 for men) answered in the affirmative; 65 per cent (64) said no.

The number of young women prepared to let their men peel the potatoes was greater than the number of men who could visualise this. Three-quarters of the women between 45 and 59 could not imagine such a role switch.

The conclusion reached by the survey is: "In most homes the woman will continue to prepare dinner."

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 18 September 1981)

Women executives have grown used to being looked down on by hotel staff and they usually don't give it a second thought. They usually overcome this by making a point of staying at the same hotel all the time and always choosing the best ones.

This applies particularly to hotels abroad. Thus, for instance, Lisbeth Plaggemars who, together with her sister, runs a carpet business, always stays in top American hotels when visiting Turkey on business. This is where she can feel reasonably sure that nobody will barge into her room during the night.

The two sisters make a point of never visiting bazaars unescorted; and in the evening they seek the haven of their rooms.

Countess Gisela von Arnim, who for the past 20 years has operated a pearl import business in Bonn and has to visit

Fibbing on the phone easier

Now the telephone lie can be t[…] more convincingly: all that is n[…]ed is an alibi tape.

A Wiesbaden businessman, Rai[…] Kellerer, thought of the idea and […] cassettes are selling like hot cakes.

All you do is choose the approp[…] background sounds, such as office n[…] to cover for the fact that you are in […] at the beach on holiday.

Women and men of all ages a[…] among the customers — and the w[…] they act you would think that they h[…] been waiting for the idea for years.

Kellerer is convinced that his inv[…]tion can solve a wide range of probl[…]

Owners of his cassettes agree. Th[…] say they have found the backgro[…] sound the perfect solution to the m[…] white lies that become necessary.

People who want to give the impr[…]sion that they are at work while they a[…] on holiday simply make a phone ca[…] playing the five-minute office tape.

There are also aiport, railway statio[…] harbour, street, football stadium, c[…] party and theatre foyer tapes. Fun[…] commercial fair, hotel loung[…] department store and discotheque ta[…] are being made.

One woman told Rainer Kellerer th[…] she would still be happily married h[…] his tapes come out earlier.

Albrecht Bechtold

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 2 September 19[81])

Teaching children to cope with pressure and stress

Many children find it hard to concentrate although there is nothing wrong with them organically.

Their school performance is poor, they are apathetic and frequently full of despair — and many resort to pep pills.

A group of Lübeck doctors and psychologists has begun a campaign to help by teaching children of pre-school age how to naturally cope with stress. Their remedy is group and play therapy and subsequent autogenous training.

There are two courses now at the Lübeck Medical School. The 20 boys and girls meet once a week to learn how to relax and gather new strength to cope with problems.

The programme must be continued at home because regular training is essential, says Katharina Hauschildt, wh[o] is in charge of the project.

Pupils must learn to calm down without being told to do so. They must b[e] made to ask themselves: have you don[e] your training for today?

The whole thing becomes pointless the moment it has to be supervised by the parents.

Most children taking part do so no[t] only as a protection against future stre[ss.] Their stress already exists and they su[f]fer from complaints for which there [is] no organic explanation.

They are nervous, have headaches a[nd] stomach aches and are unable to co[n]centrate. They suffer from insomnia[,] have nightmares and generally feel un[]well.

The results of the Lübeck programme have been encouraging. After a year of consistent training, the complaints of most children diminished. Even children who suffered from asthma found relief.

But success presupposes intensive preliminary discussions with parents, says Frau Hauschildt. The therapists and the children must establish close ties that are based on mutual trust.

The parental role must be marked by a positive attitude because scepticism would wreck everything.

Even so, autogenous training is no miracle cure. This is particularly so if it is regarded as a hobby and something that can just as well be learned by reading.

Katharina Hauschildt: "Autogenous training can prove dangerous to children if it is done without proper instruction."

Though the Lübeck project has been successful, shortage of money jeopard[]ises the future of the scheme.

Roland Hauck

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 19 September 19[81])

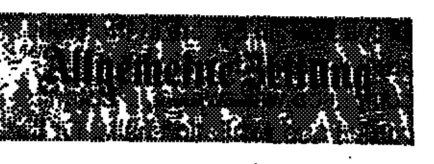
[SP]ORT

[Co]mpromise at Baden-Baden IOC congress an improvement on Olympic boycott

[Un]ited for and by Sport was the mot[t]o of the 11th IOC congress in [Baden]-Baden. It was an ambitious target [in an] age when international political, [ideolog]ical and economic tension has [lef]t sport unscathed.

[Th]e delegates of the International [Olym]pic Committee, international sports [federa]tions, national Olympic committ[ees] and athletes and coaches have yet [to sho]w whether it is within their reach.

[IO]C president Juan Antonio Samaranch may feel the Olympic movement [is gre]atly stronger than it has ever [been i]n nearly 90 years.



But it is no secret that views in East and West on how to put the Olympic idea into practice are frequently at odds and that the unity of world sport is jeopardised by commercialisation and politicisation. More representatives of all branches of the Olympic movement than ever before met in Baden-Baden, but that was just as much a risk as it was an opportunity.

It was an opportunity for representatives of sport from more than 140 countries to arrive at as wide-ranging a common viewpoint as conceivably possible.

But the gathering ran an obvious risk. Could so many delegates with such a variety of interests possibly cooperate, let alone arrive at a common viewpoint?

All delegates are undeniably entitled to voice their views and interests, just as the custodians of the Olympic idea and the amateur code are entitled to use the congress to air their views and activities.

But practical results alone will count. Nothing is to be gained by shop-window speeches of the kind feared by the congress's host, NOC president Willi Daume.

The IOC congress may not be entitled to arrive at decisions; that is the prerogative of the following 84th meeting of the International Olympic Committee.

But the views voiced, ways and means outlined and feasible objectives formulated are bound to be of special importance for the future of the Olympic Games.

Any number of essential and controversial issues were on the Baden-Baden agenda. They included the gigantic proportions the Games have assumed and the problem of drug abuse.

They include the problem of Olympic ceremonies, on which the GDR has spearheaded the East Bloc's bid to retain national flags and anthems in the victory ceremony.

They include the latest call by the OAU for a ban on all sporting ties with the United States after a tour of the USA by a South African rugby team.

For this reason there have been moves, and they might, it was felt, be endorsed by the Soviet Union, to rule out Los Angeles as the venue of the 1984 Olympics.

But they stand very little chance of success.

Views also differ on the section of the IOC charter dealing with qualifications to take part in the Olympics.

The East Bloc is adamant on retaining the existing version of the so-called amateur code, whereas Herr Daume favours a more progressive outlook.

But not even Willi Daume would go as far as a working party of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany which feels the Olympics should be open to amateurs and professional alike.

He is opposed to allowing fully-fledged professionals to take part in the Games.

The IOC has occasionally come in for criticism as a feudal, reactionary, men-only club. So it is gratifying to see women about to join its august ranks.

There was no way in which the Baden-Baden gathering could possibly be expected to resolve all differences of opinion. The only decision it was sure to take was on the venue of the 1988 Olympics, for which there were five applicants.

This was bound to be a compromise decision, but there are worse grounds for a decision than compromise.

After last year's Moscow Olympic boycott, which threatened to put paid to the entire Olympic movement, any compromise is a step forward.

Bernd-Dietrich Jenrich

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 23 September 1981)

[I]ndian hockey toe biter

[It] is still something special in [hock]ey even though, despite Olympic [gold i]n Moscow, its great days were [many] years ago.

[Pla]ying India is something very spe[cial,]" says chief coach Klaus Kleiter [fro]m Limburg, but his German squad [evide]ntly disagreed.

[Ger]many are the reigning European [cham]pions and at the 1978 world [cham]pionships in Argentina they beat [Ind]ia 7-0.

"They though they were going to [ma]ke short shrift of the Indians," coach [Kle]iter said.

[It] took them the entire first half on [the n]ew synthetic pitch at Kassel to ap[prec]iate that the Indians are staging a [com]eback.

[At] half-time the European champions [wer]e trailing 3-0. Rajinder Singh scor[ed] from a penalty corner in the second [minut]e. Sodhi Singh and Fernandez [score]d in the 26th and 35th minutes.

[Th]e Germans could count themselves [luck]y that Onkar Singh missed a seven-[met]re penalty.

[The]y did not take the nimble and [techn]ically perfect Indians seriously un[til th]e second half.

[The]n came goals by Michael Peter [fro]m Heidelberg (a penalty corner in the [...] minute), Stefan Blöcher from Lim[burg] in the 56th minute and Peter again [(anot]her penalty corner) in the 64th [minu]te.

[S]o the game ended in a three-all draw, [and] both sides were satisfied.

"Games like this are what we need to [make] progress. We now know we are [not] going to have it all our own way [agains]t Asian opponents. We simply [don']t have their speed," said Kleiter.

[Ind]ia's coach Harmik Singh, a mem[ber] of his country's 1968 and 1972 [Olym]pic teams, smiled quietly but with [satisfa]ction.

[Th]e Indian Hockey Association, rent [by d]issension for years, has given him [full] powers. The Kassel fixture marked [the h]alf-way house in a four-week tour of [Euro]pe for his squad.

For Harmik Singh the European tour [is ju]st a warm-up. The games that really [mat]ter are the November test series [aga]inst arch-rivals Pakistan.

He reckons his squad are capable of [anyt]hing: "We can still improve tre[mend]ously. The sky is the limit."

The world championships are to be [hel]d in Bombay from 28 December to 6 [Jan]uary.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 September 1981)

Twenty years in the rink

Alois Schloder, 34, ice hockey veteran of 1,000 first team and international appearances, was to have been a soccer star.

His father was keen for him to go in for football, and as a schoolboy he played for his local club in Landshut, Bavaria.

But Landshut is an ice hockey stronghold and his elder brother Kurt, four years older, played ice hockey, and soon Alois took to the ice too.

Soccer coach Wagner told young Alois a good soccer player must also be a good ice hockey player, so the boy played in goal for his school team.

He went on to become an accomplished skater and moved from goal to the forward division.

A Bundesliga fixture in nearby Füssen was his 1,000th: a combination of 206 international appearances and 794 for the Landshut first team.

He first played in the first team at 15. He was a member of the forward division of 16-year-olds (Zerres, Schloder and Banholzer) who spearheaded Landshut's success in the promotion bid that took them into the Bundesliga in 1963.

Once, in 1970, Schloder and Landshut were Bundesliga champions. Schloder is unequalled as the only West German ice hockey player to have served one club for 20 years.

He has refused all offers from clubs in the Rhine and the Ruhr and even the opportunity of earning good money as an ice hockey pro in the United States.

But over the past 20 years Schloder's name has come to mean quality in the game. "I wouldn't have missed it for a moment," he says, despite a broken nose two years ago and a broken shoulder last year.

"But I still have all my own teeth," he says, touching wood.

He has a good head for facts and figures. He well remembers his first



Alois Schloder
(Photo: Horstmüller)

game for Landshut, against Kitzbühel on 22 November 1962.

He also recalls his first cap for Germany in Munich on 24 February 1966. That first international appearance was a 4-3 home defeat for Germany.

But Schloder scored his first goal for his country. It was the first of 87. He naturally also remembers the Olympic bronze medal he won at Innsbruck in 1976.

He has taken part in three winter Olympics and 13 world championship tournaments.

In the Bundesliga he has 454 goals to his credit, a feat exceeded only by Erich Kühnhackl.

He has been captain of Landshut since 1972 and captained the national team from 1971 to 1978.

He readily admits, for the record, to having been disqualified after a drug test at Sapporo (although the blame lay more with the team's doctor than with individual members of the German squad).

He also admits to having been on bad terms with chief coach Hans Rampf, although they are now firm friends, just as he is on friendly terms with the present chief coach, Xaver Unsinn.

Unsinn, he says, must naturally rely on younger men, but he plans to carry on playing for another two or three seasons.

Ice hockey has been particularly punishing over the past few seasons. Schloder says the blame lies with a handful of Canadian players of German extraction who have tried to play it rough.

He gets on well with his two Canadian team-mates Robin and Bob Laycock. He is also on the best of terms with coach Karel Gut.

When he retires from the rink he will still have his job as head of Landshut's municipal sports department. He has held the post since 1974.

Burgomaster Josef Deimer is keen on sport and the town is building a fully-fledged sports centre with a 400-metre synthetic track and a covered sports arena.

Schloder will be responsible for running it, just as he is for running the ice rink, which Landshut bought from the club.

His children take after their father. Michaela, 13, is keen on horseriding. Fabian, two-and-a-half, is "as healthy as they come" and his proud father feels sure he too will be a sportsman one day.

Schloder would have no objection to his son even going in for ice hockey.

Ludwig Koppenwallner

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 September 1981)